The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

NO. 39

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
OF OHIO.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, { J. H. HOLT, J. T. McCORMICK.

Jury Commissioner—GEO. BOWER.

Coroner—DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

Harrison can't make it—that's settled already.

I am in favor of repealing the duty on coal.—James A. Garfield.

I recommend an enlargement of the free list.—President Arthur, 1882.

Fine wools, dyes, etc, should be placed on the free list.—President Grant, 1874.

Levi P. Morton voted for free salt in Congress, April 5, 1880. Was Levi a free trader?

Holt and McCormick have been consistent Democrats all their lives. No good and true Democrat wil fail to stand by them.

If the Mills bill is a bad measure, why does not the Senate take it up and defeat it? Or why don't it offer a better one after having taken all summer in trying?

Cyrus Hoffa, candidate for Senator in Union, Northumberland and Snyder district, is one of the best men in that district. He is deservedly popular and will be elected on his own merits.

In the tariff reform movement the Democracy is simply true to its platform and promises of 1884. The Republicans made a similar pledge in their platform of 1884, but are going back on that now.

Remember, voters, *tariff* means tax. When Republicans argue in favor of a high tariff, that means a high tax. If you favor a high tax on all you eat and wear, vote for Harrison; if not, vote for Cleveland.

When a high tariff tax man tells you, for want of better argument, that the Democrats are for free trade and intend to ruin the business of the country, just put that on one side of the scale. Then put on the other side their charge in 1884, that the Democrats, if Cleveland is elected, would pay the rebel debt and the value of the freed slaves.

The 1888 talk will balance nicely with their 1884 talk.

There will be an earnest contest in the Northumberland, Union and Snyder district for Senator to succeed Wolverton, who declined to serve another term The Republicans have nominated Samuel D. Bates, and the Democrats have nominated Cyrus Hoffa, both residents of Lewisburg. Both are worthy citizens, but Mr. Hoffa's popularity has been tested by his election to the local Judgeship in the face of a large majority, and his election to the Senate seems to be reasonably certain.

And here comes another bit of his record to trouble the managers of General Harrison in their search for that uncertain quantity, the Irish Republican vote. In a dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated the 25th, it is shown that William Condon has made an affidavit, supported by the affidavits of various other persons; that in making a speech at Durley Hall at Bloomington, Ill., a few days before the presidential election of 1876, General Harrison pointedly omitted in a passage complimentary of naturalized American citizens all mention of those from Ireland, and that when a person in the audience drew Harrison's attention to the omission, he said: "It is easy to know that mar' race; "you all know what they are; if it were "not for them we would not need half "our penitentiaries; they are only good "to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for "which they receive more than they are "worth, as they are not acquisitions to "the American people.

A MONUMENTAL LIAR.

The Republicans had a large rally in New York city last Saturday evening and had Jim Blaine and Foraker on hand to amuse the crowd and make wonderful revelations in regard to the tariff. In fact they revealed what never occurred, and we suppose many were duped and took it as Gospel truth. The Harrisburg Patriot reviews Blaine's speech in the following style:

It is, indeed, amazing that any public man and especially one so prominently before the public as James G. Blaine, can have the effrontery to stand up before an audience of his fellow citizens and deliberately undertake to falsify the facts of history. Yet that is just what Mr. Blaine did in his speech (if speech it may be called) at the Polo grounds in New York on Saturday evening last. He said that the "protective" policy began with the administration of George Washington and lasted until 1816, when the tariff was reduced, until in 1824 it was again increased and in 1832 was once more reduced through the efforts of John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Blaine's statement is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The tariff established under the Washington administration was a low tariff and it was not materially increased until the exigencies of the government growing out of the war of 1812-14 required that additional revenues should be raised. There was no reduction of the tariff in 1816; on the contrary the war tariff of that period was added to from year to year until in 1828 its exactions became so oppressive that the farming interest revolted against it. Nor is it true that the democrats reduced the tariff in 1832, but in 1833 Henry Clay, the father of the "American system," brought a bill into congress providing for the gradual reduction of the tariff to 20 per cent. That bill was passed and under its operation the reduction was made. Henry Clay was the idol of the whig party and a protectionist, but he believed that a tariff of 20 per cent. afforded ample "protection" to American industry. It must be remembered, too, that no tariff before the present war tariff was laid on more than a few hundred articles, while at present tariff taxes are collected from nearly 3,800 different articles.

Mr. Blaine tenders the public once more the ancient republican chestnut of the story of the panic of 1857 as the effect of the reduction of the tariff in that year. He knows well enough that the panic of 1857 was a bank panic; that it originated in the failure of the Ohio Trust company and other banking institutions which were banking on wind, never had any capital and swindled their creditors just as hundreds of banks have done under the present high protective tariff. But Mr. Blaine very carefully omits to mention the panic of 1873 which occurred under a high protective tariff and while the republican party had unlimited sway in this country. The country did not recover from the effects of that panic for seven long years: and it would be quite as fair to attribute that terrible financial disaster to the high tariff as it is to lay the panic of 1857 at the door of the low tariff enacted in that year.

Most irreverently Mr. Blaine exclaims "Thank God! in 1861 we were blessed with a protective tariff!" Aye, but the curse of a bloody civil war, with its four billions of debt, gave us that tariff. The civil war, therefore, according to Mr. Blaine, was a national blessing. The million lives that were lost, the sorrow and agony of thousands of bereaved families, the billions of treasure that were sacrificed, the bloody sweat of a nation struggling in fratricidal war, these bro't on the present glorious and sacred tariff and therefore were a blessing from heaven vouchsafed on account of our national deservings and not the curse of God inflicted for our national sin. The fact is all high tariffs at all; times have been the outcome of war. Therefore according to Blaine, it is well that there should be periodically a slaughter of our people and a sacrifice of the public treasure, for only in that way do high tariffs come.

If the Mills bill, which levies an average duty of 42½ per cent. on over 3,000 articles is free trade, the tariff in Washington's time which levied a duty of 11 to 17 per cent. on only a few hundred articles must have been the freest kind of free trade. Let Mr. Blaine keep on quoting Washington's tariff as an example of protection if he wants to take the prize as the champion campaign liar of the United States.

There is not a landlord in Centre county, who does not believe that raising sheep is a positive injury to the land, and, in consequence, the tenant is restricted in the matter to the least possible number of sheep. Then why the nonsense of putting a tariff on wool? With free wool and no sheep, both landlord and tenant make more money in this country.

THAT INDIANA CHALLENGE.

SECRETARY GOULD OF THE K. OF L. PROVES HIS CASE.

One of the most important pieces of information which reached the Democratic National Committee was the announcement that Edwin F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106, that of the Knights of Labor of Indianapolis. Mr. Gould is the author of the charges against Benjamin Harrison relative to his course pending the strike of 1877, in which, as secretary and by authority of the Executive Board of that body, he claimed the $2,000 reward offered by John C. New, proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party, for proof that Mr. Harrison, as chairman of a Conference Committee, said to the strikers that "$1 per day was enough for any workingman, and that were he authorized he would force them to return to work, even by the point of the bayonet;" said reward having been offered by Mr. New to any person who would furnish proof that Mr. Harrison had made such a statement. Mr. Gould says: "I furnished to Mr. New twelve statements from twelve bona fide members of labor organizations who participated in the strike and who were present at the meeting at which Mr. Harrison made the statement, all of which furnish conclusive evidence that he is guilty of the use of such evidence. Mr. New made a proposition that the language should be submitted to a committee of business men. After procuring the statements, I appointed my portion of the committee and invited Mr. New, according to agreement, to appoint his members. Instead of appointing his portion of the committee, he placed himself in the position of a juror on his own case, and declared the evidence of no value, claiming, however, that if I would procure an affidavit from any person to the effect that Harrison used the language with which he was charged, he would prosecute such person for perjury, thereby giving the courts an opportunity to determine Harrison's guilt or innocence in the matter. Mr. New having gone back on his first proposition, I accepted his second, and procured an affidavit, the original of whith I have with me in my possession, verifying everything contained in the statements.

DANIEL WEBSTER FAVORED FREE WOOL.

In the course of a speech delivered in the house of representatives on April 1 and 2, 1824, Daniel Webster said: "It is said this tax on raw wool will benefit the agriculturist; but I know it to be the opinion of the best informed of that class that it will do them more hurt than good. They fear that it will check the manufacturer, and consequently check his demand for their article. The argument is that a certain quantity of coarse wool, cheaper than we can possibly furnish, is necessary in order to enable the manufacturer to carry on the general business, and if this cannot be had the consequence will not be a greater but a less manufacture of our own wool."

The wool argument, as to the reform tariff bill, has been well nigh exhausted; but an occasional illustration hits the mark, especially as to the effect free raw material would have on our manufactures and developing new markets. Thus Clinton B. Davis, treasurer of the Higganum Manufacturing Company, of Connecticut, talking to a Hartford Times reporter the other day, said:

You ask about the Mills bill? Well, so far as that measure is concerned, if passed by the senate, it would be the greatest blessing this country could have, looked at from a business point of view. Take, for instance, our export trade. Every month we send larger quantities of our harrows to customers in South America, New South Wales, Sandwich Islands, and several other countries. These people buy our goods because they are far superior to English make, but they do not buy them in the quantities they would like to. The reason is obvious. England takes their wool free of duty, and sends back agricultural implements and other goods in exchange. For the goods we send out to these places we are obliged to draw on England for our pay. The money they get for their wool is all deposited in English banks of exchange. Give us free wool, and instead of the South American, New South Wales, and Sandwich Islands people buying their goods in foreign countries, we would here get the benefit of their orders and send goods in exchange for their product of wool. I estimate that New England alone would be benefitted in its manufacturing industries 100 per cent.

The Democrats of Clearfield county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, James Kerr, Esq; Assembly, John F. Farrell, P. S. Weber; Sheriff, Edgar L. McCloskey. Mr. Farrell is a miner, a man of intelligence and will make a good legislator.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

CHEAPER WHISKEY AND TOBACCO AND DEARER CLOTHING IS ITS PURPORT.

(New York World.)

The main features of the dark secret Republican tariff bill are said to be "free tobacco, free alcohol for use in the arts, free brandies distilled from fruits, and a cut of one-half in the sugar tax, with an increase of one cent per pound on the finer grades of wool."

This is a happy combination of Mr. Blaine's Paris plea for "a free chaw" with the Chicago platform's declaration in favor of free whiskey and increased duties on necessities.

The "moral side" of the liquor question is recognized by keeping the tax on whiskey. But with free native brandy and free alcohol "for use in the arts"—an open door to frauds—and sugar relieved 50 per cent., the great moral desideratom of a "free chaw and cheap toddy" would be realized.

An increased tax on fine wools means dearer clothing. Cheap toddy, free tobacco and high-taxed necessities will be an inspiring war-cry among the people.

The past week will undoubtedly go on record as the most extraordinary of the year in the grain markets. The market which attracted attention was in Chicago, and quotations elsewhere were almost nominal. Early in the month Hutchinson, the big grain operator of Chicago, openly bought one million bushels of wheat for December delivery. A great deal of ado was made over this, and as December was the active month all eyes were kept upon it. Hutchinson was also selling December, but not with so much bluster. His actions in regard to December were merely a blind, for all the time he was quietly buying September wheat, and when he had control of nearly all the wheat in store at Chicago he notified the shorts that they could settle at 95 cents. The shorts laughed at the old man and said he was only bluffing. They continued to sell Hutchinson wheat and he bought all that was offered. Later he proposed settlements on higher terms, and not until the price advanced to $1.25 on Wednesday did the real situation dawn on the shorts. Friday the price was advanced to $1.50 and Saturday $1.75 was officially quoted, and rumor on the streets stated that sales were made at $2.

J. W. Gephart announces himself in favor of Harrison and high tariff, That is quite natural since Wes has an interest in iron and nails. He is looking out for No 1. The same reason should lead every consumer of iron and nails in favor of Cleveland and lower tariff. It is all self interest. The iron interest is for high tariff because that unduly enriches that interest to the tune of several hundred per ct., at the expense of the consumer.

Mr. Gephart also disapproves of Cleveland's course in turning out Republican officeholders, yet in 1884 our esteemed friend Wes chimed in with the Democratic cry of "Turn the rascals out" and the Democratic platform in favor of tariff reform.

The good Harrison folks talk about the fathers of the Republic having been protectionists and high tariff men. To such the REPORTER would give the information that the tariff of Washington and Jefferson was a 7 per cent. tariff, while the present tariff, which is grinding the change out of the pockets of the people and into the coffers of the capitalist, is a 47½ per cent. tariff, which the Democrats propose, by the Millsbill, to reduce to 42½ per cent. There is a wide difference between the 7 per cent. tariff of the fathers and the present 47½ per ct. tariff of the skinners.

The Maine election has nothing comforting for the Republicans. The Democrats have increased their vote, 3,279 and the Republicans 1,625. The Republican gain as compared with the September vote of 1884 is nearly 2 1-10 per cent., while that of the Democrats is 5 7-10 per cent A proportionate gain in New York would give that State to Cleveland by over 21,000 plurality; Indiana, by over 16,000; New Jersey, by about 9,000; Connecticut, by 3,700, and Michigan, by 3,400.

Flopping over to Cleveland is so common that we do not keep tally anymore. Dr. Jordon, President of the State University of Indiana, one of the brainiest and most influential gentlemen of the educational circles of Indiana and Prof. Lind, of the Danville Normal College, both heretofore Republicans, announced their purpose to support Cleveland.

A Republican congress took the income tax off the rich, and the stamp taxes off of the banks, and the internal revenue taxes off of other corporations, several years ago. Now the Democrats ask that the high tariff taxes be taken off of the food, clothing and implements of the laboring man and farmer. Who dare say that it would not be just?

GARFIELD'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 2,—Messrs, Harry and James D. Garfield, sons of the late President Garfield, now engaged as partners in the practice of law, are quoted in interviews on the tariff question in a local paper regarding their father's tariff policy. Harry Garfield read from a scrap book an extract from a speech delivered by General Garfield in 1871 before the congressional committee having a tariff reduction bill in charge. In it General Garfield said:

"I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate international trade. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with foreign products, but not so high as to enable them to strike down our foreign products, enjoy a monopoly of the trade and regulate prices as they please. This is my doctrine of protection. If congress pursues this line of policy steadily we shall, year by year, approach more nearly to the basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a protection which leads to an ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be acquired through reasonable protection.

The eastern Pennsylvania iron market has assumed a more satisfactory shape. Nearly all kinds of iron, and finished iron dealers and manufacturers report a steady run of orders for delivery between now and November. There is more confidence in the steadiness of prices and in a larger consumption The exceptionally low quotations that have been heard of for weeks past are heard of no more, and manufacturers are willing to take orders for forward delivery at standard quotations.—*Railway Review.*

Oh, the Mills bill! the Mills bill!

The labor on a ton of steel rails at the Braddock mills in 1887 was $4.09 per ton and is less now; the government bounty in the shape of protective duties is $17.00 a ton, giving capital more than four times what labor gets. On steel beams, which have become a millionaire trust under the skilful business manipulation of the late chairman of the Republican national committee, the duty is $28.88 per ton, or 103 per cent., while the wages paid labor on a ton of steel beams is $5.33.

The cost of a ton of pig iron, is about $6, labor, ore, etc. The tariff on a ton is $17, and the selling price runs from $25 to $30 per ton. It is plain that the laborer don't get any of the $17 tax or tariff. Now who can guess into whose pocket the $17 does go will hold up hands.

All hands are up—it goes into the pockets of the iron manufacturer, and at that rate he can't help but become a millionaire. All in favor of such a tariff policy vote for Harrison.

There is no use in talking—every Republican is a free trader, he will buy where he can buy cheapest. Deny it if you can. We don't know of a single Harrison man in Centre county, who is not in favor of having things low in price as possible, and who does not insist upon the right of buying where he can buy cheapest, and practices it every day, while shrieking for a prohibitory tariff.

"Old Hutch's" winnings in his September wheat corner are put down by the Chicago Times at $2,500,000. It was closed out Saturday, "Old Hutch" offering "the boys" the cereal at $2 to cover their shorts, while the nominal price for future delivery was half that figure. "The boys" thought "Old Hutch" rather worse than "Old Nick."

Grandpa's boy, Benny, is putting in 15 hours each day shaking hands at Indianapollis.

Along the early part of November, he will be grabbed by the big hand of Grover and with one jerk landed away up Salt river, and that will close the handshaking season.

Centre county mechanics and laboring men, what better times could you wish than now under a Democratic administration, all overrun with work. Never anything like it in your day!

—The American Agriculturist for October contains several useful and seasonable articles upon the care of stock. "Fall and Winter Feeding of Young Stock," is the subject of an article by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. A table is given showing the result of experiments made at the station in feeding sixteen calves from good, common dairy stock up to the age of two years, the point emphasized being that a young animal gives far better returns for feed consumed than an old one. An article by Middy Morgan in the same number treats of the feeding and care of the pig, and the live stock notes are full of suggestion and advice that are timely reading for the farmer at this season of the year. There is also a practical article on good and bad horse-shoeing, and one treating of the diseases of young fowls.

A CAMPAIGN OF PEDIGREE.

America isn't England. Men don't get place and prominence in this country through pedigree. General Harrison's pedigree seems to run back to the time of Cromwell.

He is ignored as to his position on the issues of the day even by his own party.

The issues that are now being fought are those of life and progress. Even General Harrison's pedigree cannot make the soldiers who fought under Cromwell vote in America in this year of grace and enlightenment.—*Patriot.*

Colonel McClure, in his speech at Media opening the discussion with Chairman Cooper, made use of some interesting statistics, showing that in Pennsylvania the wool crop was worth about $1,300,000, while the consumption of manufactured woolens amounted to $60,000,000. Were wool free, accepting the statements of such men as Mr. Dobson and Mr. Singerly that they could reduce the price on the manufactured goods, the saving to the Pennsylvania consumers on woolens alone would be $12,000,000; and the people mostly benefited, the working classes. He took this line of argument on a number of other articles, and asserted that there was not a woolen mill in the country that is not languishing nor a worsted mill that is running, yet the manufacturer is protected by a sixty per cent. tariff.

—*Dry goods.*—*Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.*—*Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.*—*Garmans.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
4oct6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED assignee of Jacob W. Snook, will expose at public sale in the Borough of Millheim, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1. A large three story brick business block situate in said borough.
2. A first-class Photograph Gallery situate in said borough.
3. An Elegant Brick Dwelling House situate in said borough.
4. A Plank Frame Dwelling House, situate in said borough.
5. Four Fine Building Lots situate in said borough.
6. Nine Building Lots in South Millheim.
7. Four Building Lots on Water street, Millheim.
8. A property known as the Dinges Lot, in said borough.
9. A Lot of Ground, west of Millheim.
10. A Good Dwelling House on Penn street Millheim.
11. Five Acres of Land along the turnpike leading to Aaronsburg.
12. A Plot of Ground, adjoining No. 11.
13. A Piece of Farmland in said borough of Millheim.
14. A fine Farm situate in Penn township.
15. A good piece of Farmland near the boro of Millheim.

On the premises in Miles township, east of Rebersburg, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:

A certain farm or tract of land, known as the Gramley farm.
Adjoining the above tract is a fine tract of land, containing 101 acres, more or less.
A tract of 21 acres of land adjoining the above tract on the east.
A tract of Timberland, situated in Gramley's Gap, containing 215 acres and 154 perches. The above properties will be offered seperately or together as it may suit purchasers.

P. T. MUSSER,
Assignee of Jacob W. Snook.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Admr's. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
27sep Auditor.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more o less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4-horse broad wheeled wagons, 2-horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 cornscrapers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pullies, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, flynets, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over $5. J. B. HECKMAN.
J. N. Leitzell, auct.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

The Chain of Influences.

"Make a chain."—Ezek. 7 : 23.

AT school and in college, in announcing the mechanical powers, we glorified the lever, the pulley, the inclined plane, the screw, the axle and the wheel, but my text calls us to study the philosophy of the chain. These links of metal, one with another, attracted the old Bible authors, and we hear the chain rattle, and see its coil all the way through from Genesis to Revelation, flashing as an adornment, or restraining as in captivity, or holding in conjunction as in case of machinery.

THE CHAIN IN THE BIBLE.

To do him honor, Pharaoh hung a chain of gold about the neck of Joseph, and Belshazzar one about the neck of Daniel. The high priest had on his breast-plate two chains of gold. On the camels' necks, as the Ishmaelites drove up to Gideon, jingled chains of gold. The Bible refers to the Church as having such glittering adornments, saying: "Thy neck is comely with chains of gold." On the other hand, a chain means captivity. David, the psalmist, exults that power had been given over his enemies "to bind their kings with chains." The old missionary apostle cries out: "For the hope of Israel, I am bound with this chain." In the prison where Peter is incarcerated, you hear one day a great crash at the falling off of his chains. St. John saw an angel come down from heaven to manacle the powers of darkness, and having "a great chain in his hand," and the fallen angels are represented as "reserved in everlasting chains," while in my text for the arrest and limitation of the iniquity of his time, Ezekiel thunders out: "Make a chain!"

What I wish to impress upon myself and upon you is the strength, in right and wrong directions, of consecutive forces, the superior power of a chain of influences above one influence, the great advantage of

A CONGERIES OF LINKS

above one link; and in all family government, and in all effort to rescue others, and in all attempt to stop iniquity, take the suggestion of my text and make a chain!

That which contains the greatest importance, that which encloses the most tremendous opportunities, that which of earthly things is most watched by other worlds, that which has beating against its two sides all the eternities, is the cradle. The grave is nothing in importance compared with it, for that is only a gully that we step across in a second, but the cradle has within it a new eternity, just born and never to cease. When three or four years ago the Ohio River overflowed its banks, and the wild freshets swept down with them harvests and cities, one day was found floating on the bosom of the waters

A CRADLE WITH A CHILD IN IT

all unhurt, wrapped up snug and warm, and its blue eyes looking into the blue of the open heavens. It was mentioned as something extraordinary. But every cradle is, with its young passenger, floating on the swift currents of the centuries, deep calling to deep, Ohios and St. Lawrences and Mississippis of influence bearing it onward. Now what shall be done with this new life recently launched? Teach him an evening prayer? That is important, but not enough. Hear him as soon as he can recite some gospel hymn or catechism? That is important, but not enough. Every Sabbath afternoon read him a Bible story? That is important, but not enough. Once in a while a lesson, once in a while a prayer, once in a while a restraining influence? All these are important, but not enough. Each one of these influences is only a link, and it will not hold him in the tremendous emergencies of life. Let it be constant instruction, constant prayer, constant application of good influences, a long line of consecutive impressions, reaching from his first year to his fifth, and from his fifth year to his tenth, and from his tenth year to his twentieth. "Make a chain!"

Spasmodic education, paroxysmal discipline, occasional fidelity, amount to nothing. Yo can as easily hold an anchor by one link as hold a child to the right by isolated and

INTERMITTENT FAITHFULNESS.

The example must connect with the instruction. The conversation must combine with the actions. The week-day consistency must conjoin with the Sunday worship. Have family prayers, by all means; but be petulant and inconsistent and unreasonable in your household, and your family prayers will be a blasphemous farce. So great in our times are the temptations of young men to dissipation, and young women to social follies, that it is most important that the first eighteen years of their life be charged with a religious power that will hold them when they get out of the harbor of home into the stormy ocean of active life. There is such a thing as impressing children so powerfully with good, that sixty years will have no more power to efface it than sixty minutes.

What a rough time that young man has in doing wrong, carefully nurtured as he was! His father and mother have been dead for years, or over in Scotland, or England, or Ireland; but they have stood in the doorway of every dramshop that he entered, and under the chandelier of every house of dissipation, saying: "My son, this is no place for you. Have you forgotten the old folks? Don't you recognize these wrinkles, and this stoop in the shoulder, and this tremulous hand? Go home, my boy, go home! By the God to whom we consecrated you, by the cradle in which we rocked you, by the grass-grown graves in the old country churchyard, by the heaven where we hope yet to meet you, go home! Go home, my boy, go home!" And some Sunday you will be surprised to find that young man suddenly asking for the prayers of the church. Some Sunday you will see him at the sacrament, and perhaps drinking from the same kind of chalice that the old folks drank out of years ago when they commemorated the sufferings of the Lord. Yes, my lad, you do not have such fun in sin as you seem to have. I know.

WHAT SPOILS YOUR FUN.

You cannot shake off the influences of those prayers long ago offered, or of those kind admonitions. You cannot make them go away, and you feel like saying: "Father, what are you doing here? Mother, why do you bother me with suggestions of those olden times?" But they will not go away. They will push you back from your evil paths, though they have to come down from their shining homes in heaven and stand in the very gates of hell, and their backs scorched of the fiery blast, and with their hand on your shoulder, and their breath on your brow, and their eyes looking straight into yours, they will say: "We have come to take you home, oh, son of many anxieties!" At last that young man turns, through the consecutive influences of a pious parentage, who out of fidelities innumerable made a chain. That is

THE CHAIN THAT PULLS

mightily this morning on five hundred of you. You may be too proud to shed a tear, and you may, to convince others of your imperturbability, smile to your friend beside you; but their is not so much power in an Alpine avalanche after it has slipped for a thousand feet, and having struck a lower cliff, is taking its second bound for fifteen hundred feet more of plunge, as there is power in the chain that pulls you this moment toward God and Christ and Heaven. Oh, the almighty pull of the long chain of early gracious influences!

But all people between thirty and forty years of age, yes, between forty and fifty—aye, between fifty and sixty years—and all septuagenarians as well, need a surrounding conjunction of good influences. In Sing Sing, Auburn, Moyamensing, and all the other great prisons, are men and women who went wrong in mid-life and old age. We need around us a cordon of good influences. We forgot to apply the well-known rule that a chain is no stronger than

ITS WEAKEST LINK.

If the chain be made up of a thousand links, and nine hundred and ninety-nine are strong, but one is weak, the chain will be in danger of breaking at that one weak link. We may be strong in [illegible] and excellences and yet have one weakness which endangers us. That is the reason that we sometimes see men distinguished for a whole round of virtues collapse and go down. The weak link in the otherwise stout chain gave way under the pressure.

The first chain bridge was built in Scotland. Walter Scott tells how the French imitated it in a bridge across the river Seine. But there was one weak point in that chain bridge. There was a middle bolt that was of poor material, but they did not know how much depended on that middle bolt of the chain bridge. On the opening day a procession started, led on by the builder of the bridge; and, when the mighty weight of the procession was fairly on it, the bridge broke and precipitated the multitudes. The bridge was all right except in that middle bolt. So the bridge of character may be made up of mighty links strong enough to hold a mountain, but if there be one weak spot, that one point unlooked-after may be the destruction of everything. And what multitudes have gone down for all time and all eternity because in the chain bridge of their character there was lacking a strong middle bolt! He had

BUT ONE FAULT,

and that was avarice; hence, forgery. He had but one fault, and that was a burning thirst for intoxicants; hence, his fatal debauch. She had but one fault, and that an inordinate fondness for dress; and hence, her own and her husband's bankruptcy. She had but one fault, and that a quick temper; hence, the disgraceful outburst. What we all want is to have put around us a strong chain of good influence. Christian association is a link. Good literature is a link. Church membership is a link. Habit of prayer is a link. Scripture research is a link. Faith in God is a link. Put together all these influences. Make a chain!

Most excellent is it for us to get into company better than ourselves. If we are given to telling vile stories, let us put ourselves among those who will not abide such utterances. If we are stingy, let us put ourselves among the charitable. If we are morose, let us put ourselves among the good-natured. If we are given to tittle-tattle, let us put ourselves among those who speak no ill of their neighbors. If we are despondent, let us put ourselves among those who make the best of things. If evil is contagious, I am glad to say that *good is also catching*. People go up into the hill-country for physical health; so if you would be strong in your soul, get yourself up off the lowlands into the altitudes of

HIGH MORAL ASSOCIATION.

For many of the circumstances of our life we are not responsibe. For our parentage we are not responsible. For the place of our nativity, not responsible; for our features, our stature, our color, not responsible; for the family relation in which we were born, for our national tastes, for our mental character, not responsible. But we are responsible for the associates that we choose and the moral influences under which we put ourselves. Character seeks an equilibrium. A B is a good man. Y Z is a bad man. Let them now voluntarily choose each other's society. A B will lose a part of his goodness and Y Z a part of his badness, and they will gradually approach each other in character and will finally stand on the same level. One of the old painters refused to look at poor pictures because he said it damaged his style.

A musician cannot afford to dwell among discords, nor can a writer afford to peruse books of inferior style, nor an architect walk out among disproportioned structures. And no man or woman was ever so good as to be able to afford to choose evil associations. Therefore, I said, have it a rule of your life to go among those better than yourselves. Cannot find them? Then what a pink of perfection you must be! When was your character completed? What a misfortune for the saintly and angelic of heaven that they are not enjoying the improving influence of your society! Ah, if you cannot find those better than yourself, it is because you are ignorant of yourself. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!

THE CHAIN OF CAPTIVITY.

But, as I remarked in the opening, in sacred and in all styles of literature a chain means not only adornment and royalty of nature, but sometimes captivity. And I suppose there are those in that sense deliberately and perstently making a chain. Now here is a young man of good physical health, good manners, and good education. How shall he put together enough links to make *a chain for a down-hill road?* I will give him some directions.

First, let him smoke. If he cannot stand cigars, let him try cigarettes. I think cigarettes will help him on his road a little more rapidly, because the doctors say there is more poison in them, and so he will be helped along faster; and I have the more confidence in proposing this because about fifty of the first young men of Brooklyn during the last year were, according to the doctors' reports, killed by cigarettes.

Let him drink light wines first, or ale or lager, and gradually he will be able to take something stronger, and as all styles of strong drink are more and more adulterated, his progress will be facilitated. With the old-time drinks a man seldom got delirium tremens before thirty or forty years of age; now he can get the madness by the time he is eighteen.

Let him play cards, enough money put up always to add interest to the game. If the father and mother will play with him, that will help by the way of countenancing the habit. And it will be such a pleasant thing to think over in the day of judgment, when the parents give account for the elevated manner in which they have reared their children.

Every pleasant Sunday afternoon *take a carriage ride*, and stop at the hotels on either side the road for Sabbath refreshments. Do not let the old-fogy prejudices against Sabbath-breaking dominate you. Have a membership in some club, where libertines go and tell about their victorious sins, and laugh as loud as any of them in derision of those who belong to the same sex as your sister and mother. Pitch your Bible overboard as old-fashioned and fit only for women and children. Read all the magazine articles that put Christianity at disadvantage, and go to hear all the lectures that malign Christ, who, they say, instead of being the Mighty One He pretended to be, was an impostor and the implanter of a great delusion. Go, at first out of curiosity, to see all the houses of dissipation, and then go because you have felt the thrall of their fascination. Getting along splendidly now!

THE CHAIN FINISHED.

Let me see what further can I suggest in that direction. Become more defiant of all decency, more loud-mouthed in your atheism, more thoroughly alcoholized, and instead of the small stakes that will do well enough for games of chance in a ladies' parlor, put up something worthy, put up more, put up all you have. Well done! You have succeeded. You have made a chain—the tobacco habit one link, the rum habit one link, the impure clue another link, infidelity another link, Sabbath desecration another link, uncleanness another link, and altogether they make a chain. And so there is a chain on your hand, and a chain on your foot, and a chain on your tongue, and a chain on your eye, and a chain on your property, and

A CHAIN ON YOUR SOUL.

Some day you wake up and say: "I am tired of this, and I am going to get loose from this shackle." You pound away with the hammer of good resolution, but cannot break the thrall. Your friends join you in a conspiracy of help, but fail exhausted in the unavailing attempt. Now you begin, and with the writhing of a Laocoon, to try to break away, and the muscles are distended, and the great beads of perspiration dot your forehead, and with the concentered energies of body, mind, and soul you attempt to get loose, but have only made the chain sink deeper. All the devils that encamp in the wine-flask and the rum-jug and the decanter—for each one has a devil of its own—come out and sit around you and chatter.

In some midnight you spring from your couch and say: "I am fast! O God, let me loose! O ye powers of darkness, let me loose! Father and mother and brothers and sisters, help me to get loose!" And you turn your prayer to blasphemy, and then your blasphemy into prayer, and to all the din and uproar there is played an accompaniment—not an accompaniment by key and pedal, but the accompaniment is rattle, and the rattle is that of a chain.

But I take a step higher, and tell you there is

A POWER THAT CAN BREAK ANY CHAIN

—chain of body, chain of mind, chain of soul. The fetters that the hammer of the gospel have broken off, if piled together, would make a mountain. The captives whom Christ has set free, if stood side by side, would make an army. Quicker than a ship-chandler's furnace ever melted a cable, quicker than the bayonets of revolution pried upon the Bastile, you may be liberated, and made a free son or a free daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancipation, between a chain and a coronet, between Satan and God. Make up your mind, and make it up quick.

When the King of Sparta had crossed the Hellespont, and was about to march through Thrace, he sent word to the people in the different regions, asking them whether he should march through their countries as a friend or an enemy. "By all means as a friend," answered most of the regions; but the King of Macedon replied, "I will take time to consider it." "Then," said the King of Sparta, "let him consider it; but meantime we march—we march!" So Christ, our King, gives us our choice between His friendship and His frown, and many of us have long been considering what we had better do; but meantime He marches on, and our

OPPORTUNITIES ARE MARCHING BY.

And we shall be the loving subjects of his reign, or the victims of our own obduracy. So, I urge you to precipitancy rather than slow deliberation, and I write all over your soul the words of Christ I saw inscribed on the monument of Princess Elizabeth, in the Isle of Wight, the words to which her index-finger pointed in the open Bible when she was found dead in her bed, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Is there a drunkard here? You may by the Saviour's grace, have that fire of thirst utterly extinguished. Is there a defrauder here? You may be made a saint. Is there a libertine here? You may be made as pure as the light. When a minister, in an outdoor meeting in Scotland, was eulogizing goodness, there were hanging around the edge of the audience some of the most depraved men and women, and the minister said nothing about mercy for prodigals. And a depraved woman cried out, "Your rope is not long enough for the like of us." Blessed be God, our gospel can fathom the deepest depths, and reach to farthest wanderings, and here is a rope that is long enough to rescue the worst: "Whosoever will."

But why take extreme cases, when we all have been or are now the captives of sin and death? And we may, through

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR,

drop our shackles and take a throne. You have looked at your hand and arm only as being useful now, and a curious piece of anatomy, but there is something about your hand and arm that makes me think they are an undeveloped wing. And if you would know what possibilities are suggested by that, ask the eagle, that has looked close into the eye of the noonday sun; or ask the albatross, that has struck its claw into the black locks of the tempest; or ask the condor that this morning is ascending to the highest peak of Chimborazo. Your right hand and arm and your left hand and arm, two undeveloped wings, ready for the empyrean.

"Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wing,
Thy better portion trace."

There have been chains famous in the world's history, such as the chain which fastened the prisoner of Chillon to the pillar—into the staple of which I have thrust my hand—on the isolated rock of the Lake of Geneva; such as the chain which the Russian exile clanks on his way to the mines of Siberia. Aye, there have been races in chains, and there has been

A WORLD IN CHAINS;

but, thank God, the last one of them shall be broken, and, under the liberating power of the omnipotent Gospel, the shackles shall fall from the last neck and the last arm and the last foot. But these shattered fetters shall all be gathered up again from the dungeons and the workhouses and the mines and the rivers and the fields, and they shall again be welded and again strung link to link, and polished and transformed until this world, which has wandered off and been a recreant world and a lost world, shall by that chain be lifted and hung to the throne of God, no longer the iron chain of oppression, but the golden chain of redeeming love. There let this old ransomed world swing forever! Roll on, ye years, roll, ye days, and hasten the glorious consummation!

The Toilers of the Nile.

We are in Nubia, the climate, the different types of the negro race, their black skins displayed with a lavish disregard of dress, all remind us that we are indeed in Africa, for all about us are the very scenes we used to see in the geography pictures when but children. Myself a native of the south, and familiar with plantation life in half a dozen different states, before as well as since the civil war, I find these Africans in their own country a particularly interesting study. We have watched them at their daily toil, and far too often are they made to work night as well as day, until exhausted nature could stand no more. Their food is lentils, a grain something like barley, but tasting more like the bean. A coarse, dry bread, that a well bred dog would not eat at home. Sometimes a few dates as a luxury, and this is all. We buy a sheep now and then for the boat's crew, and they are as ravenous over it as a pack of starving wolves. The crews of the boats are at least decently covered, but with a great number clothing is unknown. We see these people drawing water from the river, toiling in the fields and laboring in the great sugar mills of the Nile.

For my part, I can truly say that slavery was not understood by me before visiting Egypt. In intelligence and respectability the average of these people, not simply Nubians, but those of Egypt as well, I mean, of course, the felaheen, do not compare with our plantation negroes. The alleged cataracts are nothing more than rapids, not as fine as those above Niagara falls, nor the Lachine of the St. Lawrence. We descended the lesser one in a small row boat, found it exciting, with perhaps, a spice of danger in it. It was good sport to watch the ebony sons of the desert leap from the rocky cliff into the seething waters of the great cataract, then, after a hard struggle, scamper up the steep bank, and, by the dozen, make our ears ring with the din of the national motto, "backscheash, backscheash," all in chorus.

The Age's Educational Folly.

The educational folly of the age consists in the assumption that any large proportion of our population desire much instruction in schools. Rev. John Harvard, who saved a few hundred pounds from his scanty salary that he might endow a college, stated that he made the sacrifice because "the young people about him were possessed of an absolute passion for acquiring knowledge." Had he lived in our time he would have discovered that the young people had a passion for almost anything else. He would have used his money in obtaining the pleasures of vacations. Girls go to high schools now, not for the love of learning, pure and simple, but in order to get a chance to teach, and the sons of rich men attend college chiefly because it is fashionable.

One of Chicago's millionaires, Mr. Dale, sold for $75,000 not long ago a lot within the city limits that he originally paid only $75 for.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1883.

The Commission of Joshua.

LESSON TEXT.

(Josh. 1 : 1-9. Memory verses, 8-9.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21 : 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Receiving New Encouragement.*

Lesson Outline: The New Leader, vs. 1, 2. The Great Opportunity, vs. 3-6. The Supreme Encouragement, vs. 7-9.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness.*—Eph. 6 : 14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Josh. 1 : 1-9. The new leader.
T.—Exod. 17 : 8-16. Joshua as a soldier.
W.—Exod. 32 : 1-19. Joshua on Mount Sinai.
T.—Num. 14 : 1-10, 26-34. Joshua as a spy.
F.—Num. 27 : 12-23. Joshua designated as the leader.
S.—Deut. 1 : 22-39. Joshua's appointment retold.
S.—Deut. 31 : 14-23. Joshua's appointment confirmed.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE NEW LEADER.

I. The Dead Leader:

Moses my servant is dead (2).
I must die in this land (Deut. 4 : 22).
Behold, thy days approach that thou must die (Deut. 31 : 14).
Die in the mount whither thou goest up (Deut. 32 : 50).
Moses.....died,.....according to the word of the Lord (Deut. 34 : 5).

II. The Promised Successor:

After the death of Moses,....the Lord spoke unto Joshua (1).
Take thee Joshua,....and lay thine hand upon him (Num. 27 : 18).
Encourage thou him; for he shall cause Israel to inherit it (Deut. 1 : 38).
Thou shalt go with this people into the land (Deut. 31 : 7).
Thou shalt cause this people to inherit the land (Josh. 1 : 6).

III. The Promised Advance:

Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan (2).
I am come....to bring them....unto a good land (Exod. 3 : 8).
I will bring you in unto the land:....I am Jehovah (Exod. 6 : 8).
Mine angel shall go before thee, and bring thee in (Exod. 23 : 23).
They shall know the land which ye have rejected (Num. 14 : 31).

1. "After the death of Moses,....the Lord spake unto Joshua." (1) The departed leader; (2) The abiding Lord; (3) The coming leader.
2. "Arise, go over this Jordan." (1) The people's position; (2) The land beyond; (3) The intervening river; (4) The arousing command.
3. "The land which I do give to them." Canaan: (1) A land of promise; (2) A land of plenty; (3) A land of symbolism.

II. THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

I. A Broad Possession:

Every place that....your foot shall tread upon, to you have I given it (3).
All the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it (Gen. 13 : 15).
In the length of it and in the breadth of it;....will I give it (Gen. 13 : 17).
To him will I give the land that he hath trodden (Deut. 1 : 36).
Every place....your foot shall tread shall be yours (Deut. 11 : 24).

II. The Divine Fellowship:

As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee (5).
Certainly I will be with thee (Exod. 3 : 12).
He will be with thee, he will not fail thee, neither forsake thee (Deut. 31 : 8).
Fear thou not, for I am with thee (Isa. 41 : 10).
If God is for us, who is against us? (Rom. 8 : 31).

III. A Sure Inheritance:

Thou shalt cause this people to inherit the land (6).
To thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever (Gen. 13 : 15).
Unto these the land shall be divided for an inheritance (Num. 26 : 53).
Canaan, the lot of your inheritance (Psa. 105 : 11).
A place which he was to receive for an inheritance (Heb. 11 : 8).

1. "Every place that....your foot shall tread upon, to you have I given it." (1) Unlimited opportunity; (2) Actual occupancy; (3) Unqualified assurance.
2. "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee." (1) Enemies presupposed; (2) Triumph assured.
3. "Be strong and of a good courage." Divine encouragement: (1) Its necessity; (2) Its quality; (3) Its consequence.

III. THE SUPREME ENCOURAGEMENT.

I. The End to be sought:

Observe to do according to all the law (7).
Observe thou that which I command the this day (Exod. 34 : 11).
Moses .... took Joshua,....and gave him a charge (Num. 27 : 22, 23).
Observe and hear all these words which I command thee (Deut. 12 : 28).
So did Moses command Joshua: and so did Joshua (Josh. 11 : 14).

II. The Means to be Used:

This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth (8).
He shall write him a copy of this law in a book (Deut. 17 : 18).
He shall read therein all the days of his life (Deut. 17 : 19).
In his law doth he meditate day and night (Psa. 1 : 2).
The sacred writings which are able to make thee wise (2 Tim. 3 : 15).

III. The Power to be Trusted:

The Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest (9).
He will be with thee, he will not fail thee (Deut. 31 : 8).
I will be with thee (Deut. 31 : 23).
This day will I begin to magnify thee (Josh. 3 : 7).
So the Lord was with Joshua; and his fame was in all the land (Josh. 6 : 27).

1. "Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law." How to keep God's laws; (1) Supremely; (2) Forcefully; (3) Courageously; (4) Scrupulously; (5) Completely.
2. "Turn not from it,....that thou mayest have good success." (1) Steadfast in obedience; (2) Abundant in success.
3. "The Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." (1) Exalted companionship; (2) Constant companionship; (3) Profitable companionship.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

GOD PRESENT WITH HIS CHILDREN.

With Jacob (Gen. 31 : 3).
With Moses (Exod. 3 : 12 ; Deut. 2 : 7; 34 : 10).
With Joshua (Deut. 31 : 23; Josh. 1 : 5, 9 ; 6 : 27).
With David (1 Kings 1 : 37).
With the apostles (Matt. 28 : 20 ; Mark 16 : 20).
With all the saints (John 14 : 23 ; 1 John 4 : 12).
In the tabernacle (Exod. 25 : 22 ; 29 : 42 ; 30 : 36).
In the temple (1 Kings 8 : 10, 11 ; 2 Chron. 5 : 13, 14).
By the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 3 : 16 ; 2 Tim. 1 : 14).
By his Son Jesus (Matt. 1 : 23).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The Book of Joshua continues the history of the Israelites. The present lesson immediately follows in time the last one of the third quarter. The thirty days of mourning for Moses (Deut. 34 : 8) probably intervened before "the commission of Joshua."

The place was the encampment of the Israelites in the plains of Moab over against Jericho; the communication to Joshua was probably made in "the tent of meeting."

The time was during the first week of the first month of the forty-first year after the departure from Egypt. On the tenth day of the month the people crossed over the Jordan (Josh. 4 : 19), and the command to prepare for this movement was given three days in advance (Josh. 1 : 11), immediately after the events recorded in this lesson.

PERSONAL ENIGMAS.

The Art of Managing Scholars or Servants with Gentleness.

A gentle lady, but a strict disciplinarian, on becoming the teacher of a primary department of a young ladies' school, discovered that the pupils were boisterous, disorderly and indisposed to heed her request, which she spoke in a soft, low and distinct voice. She was surprised, for they were daughters of refined, cultivated people; but one day at recess her eyes were opened.

"Please, miss, said one of the girls, seeing the grieved look on the teacher's face, "we don't mean to disobey you, but you don't order us as the last teacher, Miss Simmons, did. She used to hammer the desk with her ruler, and shout at us till we minded. You speak so gently to us that we think you don't care if we mind or not.

"Please don't cry!" seeing the tears glistening in the nervous woman's eyes, "We all like you much better than we did Miss Simmons, but we haven't got used to your lady-like ways."

The patient, gentle teacher persisted in her "lady-like ways," and in time the pupils had learned to be guided by her eye.

The anecdote illustrates how difficult it is for children who have been used to noisy, explosive government to apprehend a teacher whose commands fall as gently as the dew. Servants also are often perplexed by a gentle, forbearing master. The late George P. Marsh, when a member of Congress, was an enigma to his Washington servants, because he never spoke harshly to them. An old negro woman, who had been a servant in his family for nearly two years, was noticed one day standing before his portrait, studying it intently.

"What are you doing?" asked Mrs. Marsh.

"Laws, missus, I'se tryin' to see how massa looks!" she answered. "Pears like I'se afraid to look at him *real*."

"But why are you afraid? He always speaks kindly to you."

"Oh yes, missus, it's just that! He speaks to us all kin' o' quiet-like, just zif we'se white folks. If he'd only swear at us sometimes, and say he'd break 'er heads, we wouldn't be 'feared no way; but he's so dreffal still and deep!"

Then, turning away from the portrait, she added, speaking to herself: "Yes, massa's deep as the sea! Even a poor nigger can make that out. But he *does* smile beautiful!"

A friend once asked Mr. Marsh how he managed to refrain from speaking harshly to his servants.

"By always remembering," he replied, "how little their poor, narrow lives can give them at the best."

Yucatan Women.

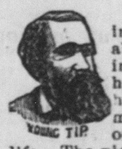
As a rule the women of Yucatan take kindly to their chains, having never known or heard of any other mode of living; and when, as in rare cases, she rebels, it only does her infinite harm by increasing the harshness of her master. Though instinctively virtuous, so far as faithfulness unto death to one man is concerned, their standard of morality is not so high, and the amigas ("friends") of married men are considered to be as good as anybody. The nature of Yucatan women is not intense; it is only warm, weak, and indolent. Though as children, especially among the lower classes they go about absolutely unclothed till nearly half grown, as adults they are fully as modest in appearance as their Northern sisters.

Whatever their inward thoughts may be I cannot say. A young American writer, lately here, who doubtless observed the girls more intelligently than your correspondent could do, says of them: "They can no more help showing the pleasure a young man's presence causes them than flowers can help showing that they like the sunshine; but they look demure as kittens, and when gazed at drop their liquid eyes like vestal nuns."

FARM NOTES.

PICK apples at the right time, assorting them as you pick, and put all the sound ones in bushel boxes. Take these boxes to some central and convenient place for packing in good clean barrels. Make a table say six or eight feet long and three feet wide at one end, and narrowed to eight or ten inches wide at the other. Place boards six inches wide around the top. Have the table high enough so that an apple barrel will just go under the narrow end. Make the other end of the table four inches higher, so that the apples will gently roll to the end toward the barrel. Empty the bushel boxes in this barrel, and you can see all the imperfect fruit, which can be readily picked out and the good fruit placed carefully in the barrel. In this way assorting can be done very rapidly. Proper assorting of fruit has been talked and written about for years, yet many fruit growers will not learn that the practice is money in their pockets. Certainly it does not pay to put a peck of small apples in a barrel of larger ones. They do not measure any more and only lower the price upon the whole product. If possible, select a good dealer in fruit and sell to him. If you can guarantee your fruit, you will have no trouble in selling. I make all my small sound apples into cider, using a power press with a capacity of eighty barrels per day. Adding three pounds of grapes to each bushel of apples improves the quality of the cider. Everything is kept sweet and clean.

TAMING PRAIRIE SOD.—In all situations which are adapted to the growth of the so-called "tame grasses" they may be made to supplant the wild growth without breaking the prairie sod. The seed of blue grass, timothy, or any variety desired may be sown directly upon the praire sod. The wild growth will protect the new from the sun, winds and beating rains until it becomes established. In a few years the cultivated grasses will run out the indigenous ones, making a dense, thrifty sod. If the prairie has been used for pasturing cattle, it is so much the better. A good time for this is in September, before the autumn rains, or early in spring, before the frost is out of the ground. The latter is the time to sow clover.



LOG CABINS are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log Cabins will, however, always have a place in American history, as they were the most prominent feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises "Tippecanoe" as a stomach tonic.

THE GRANGE APPLE.—This new apple was first brought into public notice by the Mullica Hill Grange, of Gloucester County, N. J, At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Boston last September, it was favorably noticed by the Native Fruit Committee. In general appearance and size the fruit resembles the Rhode Island Greening, being large, nearly, round, and slightly flattened at the ends; when fully ripe its color is greenish yellow, with a few red dots, and a blush on the sunny side. Its flesh is fine grained and of a mild, subacid flavor, season from December to March. The trees make a strong, vigorous growth and, with proper care, bear abundant crops annually.

HARVEST LUCK.—Some farmers are the most lucky people in the world. They cut their grain and get it in the barn, though often before the last load is thrown up under the peak a big rain comes on. But how enjoyable a heavy rain must look to the farmer who can see his last load of grain in the barn! To be sure, he has watched the weather, his implements were all repaired, ready for the harvest, and he did nothing but harvest when the time came. He worked his brain as well as his muscles, and that is why he seems to be a very lucky man.

EVERY stalk of corn should be carefully examined in order to select for next year's seed. An examination at this time will show the stalks which have made the more vigorous growth and developed sooner than the others in the field. While the grain and shape of the cob as well as the number of ears on the stalk should be noticed; yet the main object should be to secure seed from the earliest and most vigorous stalks, and this is the proper time to examine.

THE roadsides, fence corners, rubbish, thickets and weeds should be completely cleared up, not only for the advantages of the appearance, but because such are used as the harboring places of insects. Destruction to crops will follow neglect to clear out the growth in inaccessible places where the plow, cultivator and harrow cannot go. Then the hoe should be used, and fire made to consume everything that is a nuisance.

IT costs about 1 cent per week up to the age of ten weeks to feed a young chick, at which age, if properly cared for, it should weigh two pounds. This is equivalent to 5 cents as the cost of food for each pound of chick. The costs are increased, however, by the value of eggs used for incubation, labor, warmth and interest on investment.

THE white-leaved and weeping lindens are among the most useful lawn trees for our climate. They are hardy, and injurious insects and destructive diseases appear to pass them by and while their growth is quite rapid, the foliage of each is singularly beautiful and tenacious.

AFTER the rains it will require close attention and extra work to keep down the weeds and grass, as they will have the most favorable conditions for growth.

RADWAY'S PILLS!

The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness. Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION Will be accomplished by taking one of Radway's Pills every morning, about ten o'clock, as a dinner pill. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of **RADWAY'S PILLS** will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cts per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren street, New York. information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC. Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

AN INDIGNANT WIDOW.—Friend—You seem to be excited, Mrs. Jones.

Widow—I am excited; I have been grossly insulted.

What is the matter?

Well, just think of the impudence of young Jinks. Yesterday I buried my husband, and this morning he came and proposed to me.

You showed him the door?

Of course I did, and I gave him to understand that he was not to show his face in this house again for at least a week.

POSTAL ITEM.—"This won't go for two cents," said a postal clerk in a country office, returning to a negro a letter which he passed through the delivery window.

"Whut's de matter wid it?"

"Too heavy."

"Jes' 'bout like I 'spected. Dat letter wuz writ by my son, an' I tole him he wuz er writin' too heaby a han', but he kep' on er bearin' down an' er bearin' down on his pen. I'll take it back, sah, an' git him to write it wid er encil."

HER LAST CHANCE.—An irate woman entered a dry goods store the other day and accosted one of the clerks:

"I've come to find out what you mean by charging me a dollar Saturday night for that table-spread and selling Mrs. Ferguson one just like it on Monday for sixty cents. Didn't you say it was my last chance to get one so cheap?"

"You mistook me, madame," responded the ready clerk; "I said it was your last chance to get one for a dollar. And it was, for we put them down to sixty cents Monday morning."

A LIMIT TO BRAVERY.—Office Boy to Editor—Dere's a two-hundred-an'-fifty-poun' gent outside, sir, wid red spots on his eyes, wot wante ter see de editor.

Editor—I'm no coward, James; show him right in.

Office Boy—He says he wants ter kerlect a bill.

Editor (aghast)—Great heavens, Jomes, tell him I'm gone to the poor house to visit my dear old father!

EYES AND NO EYES.—Husband—Have the couple who just moved into the house next door any children?

Wife—Children? They've only been married a day or two.

"How do you know?"

"Before he started down town this morning he kissed her, and he didn't act as if he was afraid he'd get hit if he didn't."

TREMLOW — "Gone completely, Siggy!" Sigamund—"What is it? I saw you an hour ago, and you were getting on swimmingly with that stunning Marshmallow girl." Tremlow—"So I was, me deah boy, so I was; but just when I began to get over my bashfulness a little, she turned around and asked me if I wouldn't like to come over and play with her little sister some afternoon."

NO ADVANTAGE—Johnnie—"I wish I lived in South America."

Mother—"Why, Jennie?"

"The mammas down there don't wear any slippers."

"Yes, my son, but you must also remember that the little boys in South America do not wear any pants."

"That's so. It's queer that I never thought about that."

A YOUNG HUSBAND came home from his office tired and hungry, and the smell of the supper was delicious. Just as he was about to take a large bite out of a biscuit, his wife remarked, with a beaming smile:

"I made those biscuits all by myself, dear."

Placing it gently as far away as he could, he said, with heartfelt gratitude:

"My precious darling, you have saved my life."

"YOU say the French opera was not a success,"

"The house was crowded on the first night, and the first five rows shone with bald heads."

"What thinned out the audience after that?"

"The chorus and prima donna wore long skirts."

A LADY recently arrived at Saratoga with two trunks filled with bustles. The bustle must go—wherever a woman does.

THE thermometer marked 180° in the shade at Atlanta the other day. Such melting weather is enough to make Greece run.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Paints containing little or no oil when laid over thoroughly dry wood seldom blister, as there is nothing for the heat to vaporize. Painting that is allowed time to harden thoroughly between coats, and that consists of good material, is blister-proof. When wood is free from moisture before the priming is applied, and the first coat of paint is perfectly dry, the liability to blistering is confined to the surface.

It has been found that the greater the height of the wires from the ground the greater the velocity of electrical transmission. Subterranean wires, like submarine cables, transmit slowly.

A veteran fruit grower says that the method of catching the curculio in plum trees by jarring the little pests down on a white sheet is a remedy better than all of the many others ever tested.

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side and washing it out with lukewarm water. For raspberry stains weak ammonia and water is the best.

Woman's Modesty.

Many women are prevented by feelings of delicacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of her peculiarly delicate organism, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Beekeepers say that honey from apple blossoms is the purest and clearest derived from any flower. It will run like water.

Jack and Jill each took a pill,
Old-fashioned kind—full grown;
Jack's went down—but with a frown—
Jill died from "cause unknown."
Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels! Most popular when most ills abound!

Two tablespoonfuls of fresh pyrethrum to two gallons of water, sprayed upon cabbages, will kill the cabbage worm.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

Frazier Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease lasts four times as long as any other. Use it, and save your horses and wagons. A trial will prove that we are right.

Relieve pains in the sides by the application of mustard.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will overcome that tired feeling, purify your blood, give you a good appetite, and make you bright, active and strong. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Sandpaper applied to the yellow keys of the piano will restore the color.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Impudence is often blamed for the sins of ignorance.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

The woman who hesitates never gets her hat on to suit her.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

William Rufus died the death of the poor stags which he hunted.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

When dress silk becomes wet pat it between the hands to dry quickly.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It is a singular and as yet unexplained fact that in certain species of vegetable growth there are found a variety of stones supposed to be formed and deposited in their tissues from the silicious and calcareous juices circulating in their organisms. Thus, in the bamboo a round stone is found at the joint of the cane called "tabasheer." Another curiosity of the sort is the "cocoanut stone," found in the endosperm of the cocoanut in Java and other East Indian islands. Dr. Kimmins describes it as a pure carbonate of lime. It is sometimes round, sometimes pear shaped, while the appearance is that of a white pearl without much luster. Some of the stones are as large as cherries and as hard as feldspar or opal. They are very rare, and are regarded as precious stones by the Orientals and charms against disease or evil spirits by the natives. Stones of that kind are sometimes found in the pomegranate and other East Indian fruits. Apatite has also been discovered in the midst of teak wood.

How to Overcome the Dangers of Exposure.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

"For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic.

We are frequently affected with rheumatism, kinks in the back, and pains in the side; but one or two of ALLCOCKS PLASTERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for weak back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

The best method of cleaning Russia iron stove-pipe of rust is to dip the pipe in a solution of one part of sulphuric acid and ten of water and then immerse in a bath of hot lime water; finally rub with dry sawdust. To black or polish and make Russia stove-pipe look like new, take of asphaltum two pounds, boiled linseed oil one pint, oil of turpentine two quarts; fuse the asphaltum in an iron pot, boil the linseed oil and add while hot; stir well and remove from the fire. When partially cooled add the oil of turpentine. Some makers add dryers. Japan is better than paint to keep tin from rusting.

The air of the sea, taken at a great distance from land, or even on the shore and in ports when the wind blows from the open, is in an almost perfect state of purity. Near continents the land winds drive before them an atmosphere always impure, but at 100 kilometers from the coast this impurity has disappeared. The sea rapidly purifies the pestilential atmosphere of continents; hence every expanse of water of a certain breadth becomes an absolute obstacle to the propation of epidemics, Marine atmospheres driven upon land purify sensibly the air of the regions which they traverse; this purification can be recognized as far as Paris. The sea is the tomb of moulds and of aerial schizophytes.

The curious fact that usually is at produced by friction is absent when the articles are magnetized is just now being discussed by scientists who are seeking an explanation. Very striking examples are described in a late number of a scientific periodical. A workman fastened a couple of powerful magnets to his lathe to hold more securely a piece of metal which he wished to drill and turn. The presence of the magnets kept the metal so cool that no water was needed to keep the drill moist and cool. This unusual circumstance may lead to important mechanical advantages.

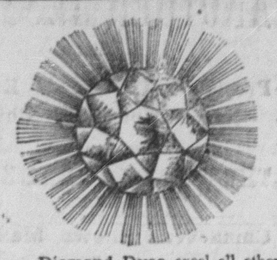
In generating steam, experiments under various boilers show 1000 feet of gas to be equal in heating power to from 80 to 133 pounds of different kinds of coal. One pound of coal equals in value 7½ feet of natural gas. The latter explodes violently when mixed with 9 to 14 parts of air. When burned with pure oxygen, the flame temperature of the natural gas is estimated at 7100 degrees centigrade. When burned with just enough air to secure perfect combustion, the temperatures are estimated at 2333 degrees centigrade for natural gas, and 1700 degrees for Siemens.

The arc lamp in the St. Catharine's Light-house, on the Isle of Wight, is said to be the most powerful electric light in the world, and equal to 60,000 candles. The carbon pencils have a diameter of 2½ inches, and the electric arc bridges a space of about ½ inch between the carbon joints. The lamp is of the Serrin-Berjot type, and the dynamos by De Meritens, of Paris, while the engines to drive them are of the compound type, by Robey & Co., of Lincoln.

In Carlisle, Eng., tall factory chimneys are being utilized as sewer ventilators with good results, twenty-nine now being used. The velocity of the rising air has been measured by Surveyor Mekie, and it is found to be 1202 feet a minute in ordinary weather. The owners of the factories make no objection to this use of their chimneys, and the practice seems to meet with general approval.

A new way of annealing small pieces of steel is given by a writer in the *English Mechanic*. Heat the piece as slowly as possible, and when at a low red heat put it between two pieces of dry boards and screw them up tight in a vise. The steel burns its way into the boards, and on coming together around it they form a practically air-tight charcoal bed. When it cools off, the steel is apt to be found thoroughly annealed.

Soapsuds are valuable. For celery there is no liquid manure superior to it, and as an invigorator for melons, squash and cucumber it is excellent.



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Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE **DIAMOND PAINTS** Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper

A man who has tried it says that wooden posts treated as follows, at a cost of 2 cents each, will last so long that the person adopting it will not live to see his posts decay: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint, and put a coat over the timber.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

French chemists who have recently investigated the nature of saccharine put on record the fact that this compound traverses the organism without any alteration, and that it has antiseptic property; its sweetness is not similar to cane sugar, as has been asserted; its flavor is slightly saline and raw.

Crooke's radiometer, a remarkable little instrument in which tiny vanes are rotated by the action of light, is being used by French photographers for timing exposures, an equal number of revolutions of the vanes corresponding to the proper time, whatever be the degree of brightness of the light.

ALGERNON (waiting)—Aw, I say, Bobby, what does you'ah sistah think of me anyway?

Bobby—She says she thinks you're just too nice to live—and—

Algernon (highly elated)—Yaas!

Bobby—An' she can't see why the authorities out of mercy don't have you shot!

MAMIE—"O, Susie, I am going to be married!" Susie—"Are you? Have you had a proposal?" Mamie—"No, but I have just learned typewriting.

Everything good in man leans on what is higher.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Are the safest, surest and speediest vegetable remedy in the world for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver,

BECAUSE

They clean the linings of Stomach and bowels
Reduce congestion in all the organs,
Heal irritated and excited parts,
Promote healthy action and sweet secretions,
Correct the bile and cure biliousness,
Make pure blood and give it free flow,
Thus send nutriment to every part.

Do not fail to send for Dr. Schenck's new and admirable treatise on the Lungs, the Liver, and the Stomach, with their diseases and cure. It abounds in excellent information, and will give you ideas about these vital organs and the laws of health you never had before. Sent free.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES

PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
MANDRAKE PILLS,

PURELY VEGETABLE.

are for sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

38 595

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Trade Mark. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. B. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor the Scientist, and others, sent post free by PROF. A. LOISETTE, 25 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & Printing Co. 528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila. Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **DR. LOBB** AFTER TREATMENT.

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers. Also HERR'S Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circular

LOOK NEVER SUCH BARGAIN BEFORE **$11** COLT REPEATING RIFLE

15 Shot New from Factory. We stake our reputation of 47 years on this Rifle, and guarantee it the biggest offer ever made. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100-page Descriptive Catalogue. Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Bicycles, Sporting Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.

MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers Sent free. Address Land Commissioner, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, St. Paul, Minn.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists, or by mail. Sample FREE. Address GERMAN DR. CO., 151 E. 3d ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA. Pastilles sent by mail. Price $1.00. C. GOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 red... Pills.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 4, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 1.—Sheriff Welsh received a telegram from Postmaster Frank R. Morris, of Shannopin, stating that an attempt had been made to blow up the postoffice and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad station with dynamite. In company with his attorney, Frank Reed, the sheriff went to the scene. It appears that a dynamite bomb was thrown at a little frame building occupied by James Crooks. The explosion tore up the ground, broke windows in adjoining buildings, including the railroad station, and damaged the Crooks house considerably.

A little over an hour later a second explosion occurred. This one was at the rear of the postoffice building, in which Mr. Morris also has a drug store. The explosion knocked him down and threw bottles and packages from the shelves. The lights were extinguished and the building was considerably shaken. Morris, his brother and several customers were in the store, and running out found that the bomb had been exploded at one of the rear corners and that it had burst the gas pipe. Fortunately the gas did not ignite, or the entire row would have been in flames in a few minutes.

Crushed Under Tons of Coal.

SCRANTON, Sept. 28.—Last night, while Martin Mahady and Patrick Mahoney, of Olyphant, and Christopher Gabriel, of Winton, all employed as company men by the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, were engaged in their duties on the night shift in the Grassy Island colliery, at Olyphant, they met with a terrible accident, by which two of them were killed. The victims were: Martin Mahady, aged about 60 years, married, seven children, and Christopher Gabriel, aged 43, married, four children. Patrick Mahoney, the third man, was caught fast and suffered severe injuries, which may result fatally.

Developing New Oil Territory.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that extensive oil developments are being made in Elk county. The territory is in Highland township, beginning seven miles south of the Pittsburg and Western railroad. Since the 1st of this month active operations have again begun, and no less than fifty new derricks will be up in thirty days. The wells are drilled 2,300 feet deep, and when finished flow from twenty to fifty barrels per day. The oil is of superior quality. A pipe line is being laid there from the Kane district.

Heavy Freight Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Pennsylvania railroad is doing a heavy freight business, and the rolling stock is under high pressure. The officials find great difficulty in transporting the freight, owing to the scarcity of cars. A large amount of freight is awaiting transportation on every part of the company's lines, and efforts to move it as rapidly as possible will be made. The company has placed orders for 1,500 additional box cars, which will be built immediately.

Killed by a Fast Express Train.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad struck a buggy and horse at Kennedy Station, N. Y., completely demolishing the vehicle and killing the occupants, James Stone and his wife. The horse was also killed. Mr. Stone was a wealthy farmer. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Here Comes Old Winter.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 29.—The first snow storm of the season visited this valley last night. At Lafayette Corners, the highest point in McKeon county, a howling snow storm was in progress at 10 o'clock. Snow also fell at Colegrove and other points. No snow fell here, but the weather is freezing cold.

Reading's Deal in Tidewater.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company has sold its stock in the Tidewater Pipe company to stockholders of the Tidewater company. The Reading's holdings were $200,000 of the regular capital stock of the company and $473,000 of special certificates. It is said that the Reading company has made a clear $1,000,000 from the investment.

Allegheny County's Centennial.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—Yesterday was the gala day of the centennial celebration. The weather was favorable, and a grand parade was held in the morning, in which over 100,000 persons participated. All of the great industries of Pittsburg were represented in the parade in actual operation. One of the features was an oil well, the fluid flowing from the well to a tank from some unseen source.

Smuggling Blankets in Bales of Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Special Officer Marcus Hanlan seized a cargo of wool from Canada, consigned to Thomas Lee & Co., 10 North Front street, on suspicion that it contained contraband goods, his suspicions being aroused by the size and weight of the bales. He notified Lee & Co. of his action, and the wool was forthwith removed to the custom house seizure rooms. During the afternoon each of the ninety bales was opened in the presence of three officers and other officials. Finally, when one of the great packages was burst, buried in the center of it was found, carefully wrapped, several large and very fine English blankets. The officials continued the work with better heart and found more blankets of the same make and quality. The invoice of the cargo contained nothing about blankets, only specifying wool, and the custom house officials at once notified Lee & Co. of the discovery and that they might consider the whole cargo confiscated, according to the United States laws. Further than this, the United States district attorney was at once notified to bring action against the firm.

The Quest of a Viscountess.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 1.—Viscountess J. De Bruges, of Gerpinnes, Belgium, arrived in Carlisle on a visit to Prof. H. Bertrand, a Frenchman, who is visiting here. She is in America on a peculiar business. She comes to purchase land for the purpose of coloniging a number of her countrymen.

ANOTHER MESSAGE

President Cleveland Reviews Negotiations with China.

THE TREATY AND THE BILL.

China Was Shown Many Favors in the Stipulations.

THE EXCLUSION BILL SIGNED.

China Is Arraigned for Selfishness—She Virtually Originated All of Article 2 of the Treaty, and Many of Her Requests Were Granted and Incorporated—Then She Proposed Alterations Which Would Have Placed the Execution of the Treaty Beyond Control of This Government—The President Recommends Full Indemnity for Losses of Chinese Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Cleveland signed the Chinese exclusion bill and transmitted it to congress, accompanied by the following message:

To the Congress:

I have this day approved house bill No. 111,336, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the 6th day of May, 1882. It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill.

Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers. The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncracies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In modification of prior conventions the treaty of Nov. 17, 18880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article an act of congress, approved on May 6, 1882 (see vol. 22, p. 58, statutes at large), and amended July 5, 1884 (vol. 23, p. 115, statutes at large), suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States.

It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both governments.

To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific states have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence.

Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese government, and the representations made from time to time by our minister in China under the instructions of the department of state, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States has been fully known to the government of China.

The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by that government, and in August, 1886, our minister at Pekin received from the Chinese foreign office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, "in order," in the words of the communication, "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number, and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese foreign office.

The deliberations, frequent oral discussions, and correspondence on the general question that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the senate at the present session and as contained in senate executive document, Parts 1 and 2, and in senate executive document No. 272, may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective governments, was signed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12 last. Being submitted for the advice and consent of the senate, its confirmation on the 7th day of May last was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrafted upon it.

On the 12th day of the same month the Chinese minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the secretary of state gave his approval to these amendments, "as they did not alter the terms of the treaty," and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature on March 12.

On the 13th day of last month I approved senate bill No. 3,304, to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. This bill was intended to supplement the treaty, and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect.

No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese government was received until the 21st ultimo—the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me—when a telegram from our minister at Pekin to the secretary of state announced the refusal of the Chinese government to exchange ratifications of the treaty, unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of the Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions agreed on, which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States.

By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the secretary of state, received on the evening of the 25th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto), a third amendment is proposed, whereby the certificate under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country should be granted by the Chinese consul instead of the United States collector, as had been provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United States.

Article 1 of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had, in the course of the negotiations, been settled in acquiesence with the request of the Chinese plenipotentiary, and to his express satisfaction.

In 1886, as appears in the document heretofore referred to, the Chinese foreign office had formally proposed to our minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation, and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary, for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States.

In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of a term of thirty years, and this term, upon the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiary, was reduced to "twenty years," and finally agreed upon.

Article 2 was wholly of Chinese origination, and to that alone owes its presence in the treaty.

And it is here pertinent to remark that everywhere in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all creditors without respect to race, sex, nationality or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations and with the citizens of the United States recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other class.

No disability accrues from non-residence of a plaintiff, whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or his assignee or attorney in our courts of justice.

In this respect it cannot be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual merchants and traders of that nation are profitably established at numerous points throughout the Union, in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced.

The admitted and paramount right and duty of every government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China herself has not dissented from this doctrine, but as by the expressions to which I have referred led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in co-operation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country.

The co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese government to confirm the acts of its authorized agent, and to carry into effect an international agreement the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the government of the United States is called upon to act in self defense by the exercise of its legislative power. I cannot but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view, to which the government of China may justly be considered as pledged.

The facts and circumstances which I have narrated leave me, in the performance of what seems to be my official duty, to join the congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, in lieu of further attempts to adjust it by international arbitration.

But while thus exercising our undoubted right in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seem to require that some provision should be made by act or joint resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their way, may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return, in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

Nor should our recourse to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country at the hands of lawless men. Therefore, I recommend that, without acknowledging legal liability therefor, but because it was stipulated in the treaty which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity befitting our nation, there be appropriated the sum of $276,619.75, payable to the Chinese minister at this capital on behalf of his government, as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Oct. 1, 1888.

MR. BLAINE GOES WEST.

He Will Make Campaign Speeches in Michigan and Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Mr. Blaine came in from Teaneck with Congressman Phelps about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. His day was occupied first by going down town with Walker Blaine on some private business and then by calling on Gen. Sherman and receiving the calls of his friends. Col. Goodloe, Stephen B. Elkins and some members of the Harlem Republican club drove up to the Grand Central station with him. Thence at 6 p. m., accompanied by Gen. King and Walker Blaine, he left for Detroit.

Col. Goodloe said that Mr. Blaine would make four or five speeches in Michigan and then five at these points in Indiana successively: Goschen, Evansville, New Albany, Indianapolis, Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine, accompanied by a few friends, arrived in this city last evening from New York on the 9:50 Central-Hudson train en route west. The distinguished party occupied a Wagner sleeping car, and scarcely a dozen persons knew of their passing through Albany. Mr. Blaine did not leave the train, which only remained here about fifteen minutes and was then taken westward.

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Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $65 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper, Warranted, Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $2000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 613, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith.
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller.
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose.
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf.
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvine
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp,	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tuiberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
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AT the beginning of the twenty fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.
He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.
He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.
Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.
Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.
Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.
Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
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NEW MILLINER SHOP.
The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.
The patronage of the public is solicited. All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
F. B. JORDON,
aug3'6t Administrator.

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To canvas for one of the Largest Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846
W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug23 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd. late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

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A good stock of Guns just received a Deschler's Great Central Gun W B l nte, such as Double B. L. S o Guns, Double B. L. Rifle an Shot Gun.
Single Rifle B. L. Guns from $2 57 to $12
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TWO MORE WOMEN MUTILATED.

The Police Paralyzed, and Impotent. Crowds Visit the Scene of the Tragedy. The Murderous Fiend Writes a Jeering Letter and Scoffs at the Police.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The two women found murdered near the scene of the former butcheries in Whitechapel, late Saturday night have been recognized as dissolute characters who have long frequented that vicinity. One of them was found in Berner street with her throat cut from ear to ear. The other was discovered lying in Mitre square. She, like the first mentioned victim, had her throat cut, but in addition she had been disemboweled and her nose had been cut off. The murderer had evidently been disturbed in his work in Berner street and had no time to mutilate the body of his victim.

The woman murdered in Berner street has been identified as Elizabeth Strude, a native of Stockholm and an inmate of a low lodging house. The identity of the other woman has not as yet been established.

The discovery of the bodies completely paralyzed the police, and Gen. Sir Charles Warren, chief commissioner, was at once called out of bed. He repaired immediately to the scene of the murders, and gave orders to have the police force in that district strongly reinforced.

In consequence of the refusal of Home Secretary Matthews to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer, the residents of the east end on Saturday forwarded a petition to the queen herself, praying her to authorize the payment of a reward.

The first murder occurred shortly after midnight in a narrow court leading from the street, and directly beneath the windows of a Socialist club composed of foreigners. A concert was in progress in the club rooms at the time, and a large number of people were present, but not a sound was heard from the victim. The second murder occurred three-quarters of an hour later, in Mitre square, five minutes walk from the scene of the first tragedy.

The police patrol the square every ten minutes, but the murderer managed to elude them. The vigilance committees will resume their patrol of the district, extending their lines of watchfulness.

London is in a fever of excitement and Whitechapel in a state of terror over the resumption of the horrible butcheries, the fourth of which, it was hoped, and quite generally believed, would be the last of the ghastly series. The police are positively helpless and their tacit admission of failure to find any clew whatsoever to the perpetrator of the terrible crimes only serves to add to the consternation of the unfortunate creatures whose calling has manifestly made them the objects of the inhuman butcher's fury. The number of theories advanced as accounting for the murders and seeking to establish the identity of the murderer is positively bewildering, but none of them is accepted by the police as the correct one, although the Scotland Yard detectives have nothing more plausible to offer for themselves. The absolutely impotent condition of the police in the matter has led them, however, to catch at straws in the way of evidence which in ordinary cases would be spurned by the self important burrowers for dynamiters and divers for parcels of sawdust.

The most significant of these is a letter which was received at the office of the Central News company in one of the postal deliveries on Thursday afternoon. The letter, which is written in a scrawling hand, is familarly addressed "Dear Boss," and signed "Jack, the Ripper." After boasting that he committed all of the Whitechapel murders, the writer continues: "I love my work and want to start at it again. The next job I do I shall cut off the lady's ear and send it to the police. Keep this letter back till I do a bit more work, and then give it out to the police straight."

A remarkable feature of the Mitre square murder is the fact that one of the dead woman's ears was nearly severed, and this circumstance is held to indicate that the real murderer wrote the letter. Most of the newspapers issued special editions yesterday, giving copious details of the tragedies and volunteering much advice to the police, which they would do well to follow. Great crowds visited the scene of the murders, and gazed at the bloodstained pavement with a degree of fascination difficult for the police to overcome, in their efforts to keep the highway clear. The lodging houses, alleys, etc., of the Whitechapel district are being scoured by detectives.

THE BIG WHEAT FLURRY.

Another Exciting Session of Chicago's Exchange—Quiet at the Close.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The excitement on 'change did not end with the close of the deal in September wheat. During the delivery hour yesterday morning, while the delivery clerks were busy on the floor, the curb was crowded with anxious traders. It was estimated that nearly 1,000,000 bushels of October wheat was delivered, and about half of it was credited to Hutchinson. The 10:30 bell found a strained, anxious feeling on the floor. The first five minutes in the pit was pandemonium, with December everywhere from $1.04 to $1.04¾, and back again to $1.04. October sold at $1.03 and $1.03½ and May at $1.04 and $1.05. The failures that were announced, of Frank Clifton and S. C. Orr, only intensified the feeling.

It was about 11 a. m. when Clifton's failure became known. About this time there was a special spurt of buying to cover December wheat. The effect on the crowd was wonderful. With the thought of $1.50 in their minds, the crowd went wild and bid prices up in an unusual way. October went from $1.03½ to $1.07½, December from $1.04 to $1.08, and May from $1.04¾ to $1.07¾. Hutchinson then turned seller and the effect was immediately felt. In thirty minutes December was back to $1.05½, and the excitement in a measure subsided. Prices ruled easier from this time until the close, although December bulged to $1.06¼ at 12.43. Receipts were 506 cars. The visible supply increased 500,000 bushels. The excitement in wheat made other markets appear neglected.

Lost a Fortune by the Decision.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—In the state supreme court Justice Green handed down an opinion dismissing the appeal of Jacob Reese in the suit of the Bessemer Steel company. The action was brought by the Bessemer Steel company to compel Reese to transfer certain patents involving the Basic process in the manufacture of steel. The court decreed that Mr. Reese must assign all the patents to the Bessemer Steel company, for which the latter was to pay Reese the sum of $32,000. Mr. Reese says that by the decision of the supreme court he loses twenty or thirty valuable patents, the intrinsic value of which is $50,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

Daily Events of the Week in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The president's message was read in the senate Monday and referred to the foreign relations committee; also in the house. No business of general interest was transacted in either branch.

In the senate Tuesday Mr. Morgan continued his speech replying to Mr. Sherman on the relations with Canada. An executive session was held to consider a resolution calling upon the president for any information concerning the Chinese treaty. The tariff bill was reported and its formal reading begun. Nothing of interest was done in the house.

In the senate Wednesday Mr. George delivered a lengthy speech on the subject of establishing inquests under national authority, and Mr. Daniels spoke on the president's message and the tariff question. The house passed a number of bills from the committee on public lands and military.

The house adopted the report of the conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill Thursday. There was a lively political debate in the senate over Mr. Chandler's resolution for the investigation of the Louisiana election.

The Stahlnecker committee reported to the house Friday completely exonerating Congressman Stahlnecker and stating its belief that Judge Kelley offered the resolution calling for the investigation in good faith. An adjournment was taken to Monday. There was no session of the senate.

SUGAR REFINERIES SHUT DOWN.

The Alleged Object Is to Reduce the Production to the Consumption.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—President Atkins, of the Bay State Sugar company, when questioned as to the shut down of the Bay State sugar refinery ordered by the trustees, said: "I do not regard it as a permanent shut down by any means. It is simply an economic business arrangement. The demand for refined sugars lets up usually about Oct. 1. During November and December all the sugar refineries cut down their melting. The Bay State company being in the trust, of course, is subject to its orders, and it is far easier and more economical to shut down one refinery as a whole than to cut down several partially. It really simplifies matters and makes less trouble. All there is in the shut down of the Bay State may be summed up in a few words: We reduce the production of sugar to the consumption. Boston is not alone affected; some refineries in New York will also shut down. We employ from 130 to 150 men. Many of these are laborers, in the ordinary sense, and will get work elsewhere. Some are skilled hands; they will be looked after as far as possible."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It Was Reduced $12,247,026 During the Month of September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The reduction in the public debt during September amounted to $12,247,026, and for the three months of the current fiscal year, $23,709,000. The net cash in the treasury to-day is $96,444,845, against $107,673,320 on Sept. 1. The gold fund balance in the treasury has decreased about $9,000,000 during the past month, and to-day amounts to $197,713,115, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of $6,324,103 trade dollar bullion, is $34,511,663, or about $8,250,000 less than on Sept. 1.

National bank depositories at present hold $57,317,385 of government money, or about $1,750,000 less than a month ago.

Government receipts during September aggregated $31,698,174, $2,000,000 less than during September last year. Receipts from all sources for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $97,556,253, against $102,338,397 for the first quarter of 1887.

Expenditures for the quarter were $80,161,197, against $80,225,142 for the first quarter of 1887.

ST. PAUL'S NEW HONOR.

Ecclesiastical Capital of a New Archbishopric—Episcopal Diocese.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 28.—Yesterday transpired the most important event in the history of Catholicism in the northwest. Archbishop Ireland was given his title and St. Paul was made the ecclesiastical capital of the newly designated arch-episcopal diocese. The new diocese includes Minnesota and Dakota, and is one of thirteen similar territorial divisions of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. Archbishop Ireland's residence in St. Paul dates from 1851, with the exception of the years he was completing his education abroad. He was born at Burnchurch, Kilkenny county, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838.

Preparations had been in progress for a number of months, and the ceremony had been looked forward to with great interest by both Protestants and Catholics. Pontifical high mass was first celebrated by Bishop Marty, of Yankton, D. T., assisted by a large number of priests from different parts of the United States. Bishop Keane preached the sermon.

New Presidential Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following fourth class postoffices will be raised to third class or presidential offices on Oct. 1 next: Pratt Mines, Ala.; Sheffield, Ala.; Paragould, Ark.; Blackhawk, Colo.; Stirling, Colo.; Yuma, Colo.; Clintonville, Conn.; Manchester, Conn.; Minot, Dak.; Huntingburgh, Ind.; Spencer, Ind.; Correctionville, Iowa; Baldwin, Kan.; Coolidge, Kan.; Horton, Kan.; Leoti, Kan.; Lyndon, Kan.; Oakland, Md.; East Pepperell, Mass.; Hyannis, Mass.; West Qnincy, Mass.; Bangor, Mich.; Warren, Minn.; Winnebago city, Minn.; Granite, M. T.; Ponca, Neb.; Bound Brook, N. J.; Edgewater, N. J.; Matawan, N. J.; Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Hancock, N. Y.; Honeye Falls, N. Y.; Caldwell, O.; Carey, O.; Harbor, O.; Yiddlebury, O.; Royersford, Pa.; Saltsburgh, Pa.; Union, S. C.; Humboldt, Tenn.; Whitesboro, Tex.; Wills Point, Tex.; Keyser, W. Va.; Rhinelander, Wis.; Rice Lake, Wis.; West Superior, Wis.; Carbon, Wy. T.

An Effective Temperance Crusade.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 29.—When the husband of Mrs. Mary Elmer failed to go home Wednesday night she surmised that he had been in a leading illegal liquor saloon. Arming herself with an ax, she went to the place. She had told the dealer that if he sold her husband any more liquor she would break up his place. Finding the door locked, she broke it down with the ax, broke open an inner door, and drove the barkeeper from the house. In one of the rooms Mrs. Elmer found her husband drunk. This infuriated her still more, and she broke the glass in the bar room, all the windows and the furniture. When she had completely wrecked the place she gave the drunken husband a few sound cuffs, marched him home and administered a first class flogging with a buggy whip.

Confessed, but Declared Not Guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The trial of Andrew Howard, the 14-year-old cash boy, charged with arson in the second degree for firing the dry goods establishment of Barnes, Henger & Co. last February, came to an end. The boy made a confession of the crime and the judge ruled that the confession could be put in evidence and used against him. The defense argued that the evidence was insufficient, and that the boy's confession had been extorted through fear and threats. The case went to the jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

The house passed the bill to forfeit a portion of the Northern Pacific railroad land grant.

Gen. J. M. Campbell died at his home in Johnstown, Pa., aged 66. He was promoted to brigadier general for his heroic service. He served in congress four terms.

Several dwellings and a store house at Mt. Holly, Pa., the property of N. F. Pepper, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $8,000.

The house passed the senate bill giving the assent of congress to the agreement entered into by the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut relative to the boundary line between those states.

The negotiations with the Sioux Indians have fallen through, and the commission has started east.

The Italian chamber of commerce is in favor of resuming negotiations with France for a commercial treaty.

The strike of 200 boys at Baltimore has closed two of the largest glass factories in Maryland, and throws 700 persons out of employment.

Richard Coleman, a prominent farmer of Edgefield county, S. C., shot himself through the heart, because his crops were poor.

The wheat flurry which excited the Chicago market Thursday continued Friday, but subsided at the close.

Sixteen persons were burned to death and many fatally injured by jumping from the windows of a tenement in Constadt, which was destroyed.

Advices from Suakim state that there has been heavy firing between English and native troops. Seventeen of the lattor are reported killed.

The czar, czarina and czarivitch have gone to the Caucasus.

There were slight falls of snow in Virginia Saturday.

The following postoffices in this vicinity are to be raised from fourth to third class or presidential postoffices: Cape Vicent, Floral Park, New Paltz, N. Y.; Dunmore, Osceola Mills, Punxentawney, Pa.

Charles Brunswick, the Chicago billiard table manufacturer, has confessed judgments amounting to $8,000. A receiver has been applied for.

Mrs. H. C. Moyer, of North Baltimore, O., was severely beaten by a burglar and robbed of $1,000. Her injuries may prove fatal.

The Valley foundry and Bellaire Glass works at Bellaire, O., were burned by a fire caused by a natural gas explosion. Loss, $50,000.

While shoveling in a pit at Hudson, Mass., Samuel Lincoln was buried under a cave in of the earth and suffocated.

Nathan Miller, of Gardner, Mass., who had been rejected by his sweetheart, committed suicide by hanging.

The Democrats of the Sixth Massachusetts district have nominated Frank W. Jones for congress to oppose Henry Cabot Lodge.

The Tascott craze has come east, and a man giving his name as Edward Hierlihy has been arrested at Kingston, N. Y., on suspicion. As usual he has many of the peculiar marks.

The wife of Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburg.

John D. Copeston and John Perry Pearce, of Louisville, were drowned in the Ohio river Sunday night.

John L. Sullivan is not yet out of danger, and his friends are quite apprehensive.

Mortimer Sackville West, the first baron of Sackville, is dead, aged 68.

Policeman Frederick Conklin, of the Thirteenth precinct, New York, is in a cell, and has been stripped of his badge and buttons. It has been discovered that he is an ex-convict, and therefore perjured himself in taking the oath of office. He has been on the force a year.

Prominent Sioux chiefs are to visit Washington, and the Indian commission is hopeful of ultimate success in securing consent to the opening of the reservation.

One of the great tanks of the Kings county oil works at Long Island City exploded and caused great damage.

J. J. C. Daughters, of the passenger department of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, died of consumption at Kansas City, arriving there on a train in a dying condition.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 7 and the lowest 2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.84½@4.85; actual rates, 4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days and 4.89@4.89¼ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 129 bid; 4½s, do., 107¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union first, 115@116; Union land grants, 108@106; Union sinking funds, 120@122; Centrals, 114@116.

The stock market was active and strong during the forenoon. The whole list advanced continuously throughout the forenoon, and by 12 o'clock a general improvement of ¼ to 1 per cent. had been established. The market continued strong and buoyant throughout the day. Business was on a larger scale than on any previous day for several weeks, and the highest prices were gene ally made near the close. The stocks usually inactive were unusually active and recorded some sharp advances. Just before the close money was bid up to 7 per cent. on call, causing some selling to realize, and a sharp reaction resulted. The closing prices were, however, generally ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. higher. The sales of stock for the day amounted to 517,054 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Closed strong, holders asking higher prices; city mills extra, $4.95@5.15; Minnesota extra, $3.25@6.15; superfine, $2.85@3.60. Southern flour closed steady; family extra, $3.85@5.40.

WHEAT—There was considerable excitement in connection with the dealings in options today, especially in the morning dealings. The shorts in December were quite badly squeezed. The quotations for that month advanced from $1.07 to $1.09 and then declined to $1.07¾. There were frequent intervals of weakness and strength, and the market closed unsettled at irregular prices. Spot lots were dull, but strong. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.08@1.09; extra, No. 2 red, $1.04¾@1.05¾; No. 2 red state, $1.05¼; No. 1 white, $1.04@1.03. No. 2 red winter, $1.04¾@1.05¾; No. 2 red winter, Oct., $1.05; do., Nov. $1.06¾; do., Dec., $1.88¼.

CORN—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing firm at ⅝ to ¾c advance. Spot lots closed firmer but quiet. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 51¼@51⅞c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 51c.; do., Nov., 51⅛c.; do., Dec., 51⅝c.

OATS—Options were quiet, closing firm at a slight advance. Spot lots closed strong and higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40c.; No. 2 do., 34c.; No. 1 mixed, 31c.; No. 2 do., 29¾@30c.

PORK—Closed strong at $15.50@15.75.

LARD—Closed fairly active and higher; Oct., $11.15@11.25; Nov., $9.85@9.90; Dec., $8.80@8.90.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 5⅛c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6⅛c. Refined dull; cut loaf and crushed, 8⅝c.; cubes and powdered, 8c.; granulated and mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7⅝c.; coffee A, standard, 7¾@7 7-16c.; coffee off A, 7 1-16@7⅛c.; white extra C, 6¾@7c.; extra C, 6¾c.; C, 6⅛c.; yellow, 6¼@6 5-16c.

BUTTER—Weak; creamery state fancy, 23@23½c.; western fancy, 22@23c.

CHEESE—Dull; state factory, 9@9¼c.; Ohio flat, 7@8¼c.

EGGS—Firm and higher; eastern, 21½@22c.; western, 18½@21c.; Canada, 18½@20½c.

COTTON—Spot closed steady, middling uplands, 10 7-16c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person for Congress to represent the 28th District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives for the county of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of —— Burris, in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the private house owned by J. B. Fisher, in Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, at the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, at the schoolhouse in Balleyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the north ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the south ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the west ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hubler's

For the township of Howard at the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard in the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream schoolhouse.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at the Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel Kling in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central school house.

For the township of Boggs, northern precinct, at the public school house known as "Walker's school house."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of R. V. Shaffer at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eaglevile.

For the township of Worth at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the schoolhouse of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann.

For the township of Union at the new school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the first ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Wheelmen's Club House at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building at the corner of North, Centre and Presque Isle streets.

For the third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given: "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office of appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United states or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or the United states, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" and one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the One Hundred and Twelfth year of the Independence of the United states.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

COAL! COAL!

Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal,

Just received at the Centre Hall Roller Mills' coal yard.

Terms strictly cash. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA

Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
	"	Montandon		5 30 a m
	"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
	"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
	"	Renovo		8 55 a m
	arr at	Erie		3 58 p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.				
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
	"	Montandon		10 12 a m
	"	Williamsport		11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
	"	Harrisburg		11 25a m
	"	Montandon		1 14 a m
	arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
	"	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
	"	Renovo		4 30 p m
	"	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
	"	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
	"	Montandon		5 54 p m
	"	Williamsport		7 10 p m
	"	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
	"	Montandon		9 37 a m
	"	Williamsport		10 40 a m
	"	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
	"	arrives Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
	"	Williamsport		8 15 a m
	"	Montandon		9 17 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane		6 25 a.m
	"	Renovo		10 20 a m
	"	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
	"	Williamsport		12 20 p m
	"	Montandon		1 22 p m.
	arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
	"	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
	"	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
	"	Williamsport		6 20 p m
	"	Montandon		7 23 p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
	"	Philadelphia		4 25 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.				
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
	"	Renovo		11 00 p m
	"	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
	"	Williamsport		1 25 a m
	"	Montandon		2 27 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.			
P M	A.M	A.M.	STATIONS,	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E FUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

THREE MORE
HARVEST EXCURSIONS
TO
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,
TUESDAY, {SEPT. 25TH. OCT. 9TH AND 23D.
VIA THE
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FROM
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Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes, will do well to take advantage of these rates,

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Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
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J. D. MURRAY,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample room on first floor.

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28june tf

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ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
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Special rates to witnesses and jurors. Bus
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CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
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FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
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Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

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DR. S. G GUTELIUS,—

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—One hundred and thirteen new cases of yellow fever and five deaths were reported in Jackronville on the 24th. Some suspicious cases are reported in Fernandina. No new cases of yellow fever, or deaths from that disease, were reported on the 24th in Jackson, Mississippi. The Board of Health of Meridian, Mississippi, on the 24th, adopted resolutions denying that there is or has been a single suspicious case of fever in that city. The Post-office Department is advised that the moving of trains on nearly all the railroads in Alabama and Mississippi has been abandoned, that the only means of reaching New Orleans with any certainty is by way of Montgomery, and even this route is threatened. The Postmaster at Cairo, Illinois, telegraphs that "the country below is in the hands of a howling mob, and quarantine is everywhere.

—The ferryboat Jay Gould ran down a rowboat in the North river, at New York, on the 23d, drowning two of the occupants, Matthew Hay, aged 16 years, and Jules Glangande, aged 24.

—The family of Isaac L. Crane, in Easton, Penna., consisting of himself, wife and two children, are in a critical condition from having eaten cabbage upon which Paris Green had been used to kill insects.

—Oliver Bohannon was arrested in New Orleans on the 24th for passing counterfeit silver money, and $215 in the spurious coin was found in his possession. The Secret Service agent who arrested him says he has "evidence that Bohannon burned his house for the purpose of using the insurance thereon, amounting to $500, in the purchase of a traveling boat to be fitted up for the manufacture of counterfeit coin."

—Policeman John H. Weinke, of Chicago, on the 23d had a bullet removed from his head which had been there since the Haymarket riot on May 4, 1886. The bullet, which had been flattened into a shape resembling a horse shoe, was completely covered with a bony growth.

—When the night express on the Fort Wayne road reached Alliance Ohio, on the morning of the 24th. William Symns, the baggage master was found dead in the express car. The cause of the suicide is unknown. Francis Trainor, a lunatic, 33 years of age, committed suicide in the city jail at Baltimore, on the 24th by throwing himself from the fourth tier to the floor 35 feet below. Avery Gardner, aged 85 years, committed suicide in Richville, New York, on the 23d by hanging himself.

—George Crocker, a son of the recently deceased California millionaire, Charles Crocker, was severely injured in Chicago, on the 25th, while riding in a cab. The horse stumbled and fell and Mr. Crocker plunged through the glass doors in front and fell into the street. A two-story dwelling in Jamestown, New York, occupied by Thomas Loucks and family, was demolished by an explosion of natural gas on the evening of the 25th. Loucks was badly burned. The others escaped with slight injuries. A despatch from Baltimore says the body of P. G. Petty, a traveling salesman, has been found in Jones' Falls. It is thought that while looking over the bridge he was taken with vertigo. A telegram from Eagle Pass, Texas, says the Sabinas river is very high, and that a German teamster, while attempting to cross the stream on the 23d was drowned, and his wagon and team of mules were swept away. While two half-breeds were trying to break a colt to saddle near Pembina, Dakota, on the 25th, the colt reared up striking one man with his fore feet, killing him instantly, and throwing the other and dragging him about a mile. When found the man was dead.

—Marshal Woolwine attempted to arrest William Lyons, in Jellioco, Tennessee, on the 24th, Lyons pulled a revolver and fired at Woolwine. The shot was returned and both men were fatally wounded. E. A. Defuniak was struck by a stray shot and severely injured. Monroe Wilkinson, a notorious negro, entered a colored church in Scottsville, Kentucky, during service on the 22d, and, flourishing a revolver, broke up the congregation. Barry Mertiman, an old and highly respected colored man, was shot and killed while remonstrating with Wilkinson. The murderer was arrested, and the negroes made three unsuccessful efforts to lynch him. Peter Cider was shot and killed by William Stevens at Petersville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 24th. They quarrelled about a woman. Charles Lowe, an aged and wealthy farmer, near Kinderbook, Indiana, was found on the evening of the 23d with his skull crushed and in a dying condition. He was still conscious and made an ante-mortem statement, which has not yet been made public. It is thought he gave the name of his murderer. Lozera Amandor and Graciana Cantu had a duel with pistols at San Felipe de Sabinas, a mining town on the Sabinas river, on a branch of the Mexican International Railroad, on the 23d, and both were killed. Six of the eight Italians who murdered the foreman, C. T. Hubbard, at Hawthorne, Wisconsin, on the 21st, have been arrested. They were armed with daggars, razors and pistols.

—The first frost of the season was observed at Rome, Georgia, on the morning of the 25th. There was frost on the night of the 24th in many parts of Alabama and within twenty miles of Montgomery. The temperature at Montgomery was 54.

—John Hayden, the confidential clerk of Kinney Brothers, tobacco manufacturers in New York, has been arrested on the charge of systematically robbing his employers. Two forged checks—one for $675, the other for a small amount—were found on him. He said he intended to cash these and leave for Canada.

—A gang of thieves in San Francisco watch letter carriers drop letters into the box of large business houses, then walk up, and with a glass cutter take the glass out of the frame and seize the letters. Within a few weeks about $3000 has been drawn from local banks on forged checks stolen in this way.

—An engine on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad struck a cow, between Fairchance and Uniontown, on the evening of the 25th, while moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The engine was overturned and Leander Miller was killed. Engineer Thompson, Brakeman Rush and Conductor Dinges were badly injured. Two freight trains on the West Shore Railroad collided near West Point on the 25th. Both tracks were blocked, but no loss of life occurred.

—During a baloon exhibition at Ottawa, Canada, on the 26th, Thomas Winsley, a young butcher, was killed by falling from the baloon at a height of over 1000 feet. He was one of the volunteers to hold down the balloon, and, when the order to let go was given, he held on to the rope and was carried up, the aeronaut being unable to help him.

—A northeast rain storm of great violence, with thunder and lightning, began early on the morning of the 26th at Gloucester and other points along the Massachusetts coast. The wind soon increased to hurricane force, and the storm extended along the coast of Maine. The schooner Eldridge Souther, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on Rainsford Island, in Boston Bay, but floated in the afternoon and was towed to the wharves. Two schooners, one a three-master, went ashore at Long Beach, near Gloucester. The crew of one of the vessels climbed into the rigging, but no rescuing party could reach them, owing to the heavy sea. A later despatch says five of the crew subsequently got ashore in a boat, and the other two were probably rescued.

—At Teacky's Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway in North Carolina, on the 25th, a baggage master named William Patrick was standing in the door of the mail car, and, leaning out, held a letter in his hand. In some way the hook which forms part of the mail catcher caught him under the chin, and he was swung clear of the car. In this manner, with the hook tearing his throat and sustaining his entire weight, he was carried fully one hundred yards before he was thrown down. His recovery is doubtful.

—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the evening of the 25th, at 8.10 o'clock, lasting about two minutes. The shocks were followed by flashes of lightning. At this time of year lightning has been unknown heretofore. Reports of the damage done have not been received. The people, however, are panic stricken. At Helena, Ecuador, a shock of earthquake was felt the same night, about the same time as at Guayaquil.

—James Monroe, a well-dressed young man was arrested in New York on the 26th, charged with stealing several coats from a Broakway billiard saloon. It was stated in court that Monroe's father was a millionaire and lived in Philadelphia. Mrs. Becker, one of the oldest and most trusted counters in the Redemption Division of the United States Treasury, has been found $944 short in her cash account and dismissed from the service after making good the deficiency. She was appointed in 1865 by President Johnson.

—There were 103 new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths at Jacksonville, on the 26th. At Macclenny on the 26th, there were three new cases and one death. The Mayor of Macclenny has asked for help. He says they have hundreads of people almost starving, and that Jacksonville cannot feed them.

—Oliver S. Powell was instantly killed in the machinery of his sugar mill, in River Falls, Wisconsin, on the 26th. He was Vice President of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad. About 50 men were excavating a trench at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 25th when a bank 20 feet high caved in. Three of the workmen were killed. A freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad collided with a working train at Menominee Station, Illinois, on the 25th. One man was killed and three badly injured. William R. Williams, a mining engineer, was struck by a train at Wilkesbarre on the evening of the 26th and so badly injured that he died in a short time.

—The disease among the cattle near Wabash, Indiana, supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is now pronounced Texas fever by the State Veterinarian.

—On the 11th ult. an artificial pond 800 feet long above the level of Valparaiso, Chilia, burst and the headlong torrent rushed through several of the streets, carrying everything before it. Within three days 57 dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins and buried. The loss on property is estimated at $1,000,000.

—Death warrants for two murderers were signed by Governor Beaver on the evening of the 27th. William Showers, who killed his two grandsons, will be executed at Lebanon on Wednesday, November 14th, and George Clarke, the Greene county murderer, will be hanged on the 21st of November. Frederick Schelling, who stabbed his wife in his butcher shop, in New York, in March last, and caused injuries which resulted in her death shortly afterwards, was on the 27th, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. At Medina, Ohio on the evening of the 26th, Mrs. Mary Garrett was found guilty of the murder of her two imbecile step-daughters in November last. It was rumored in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 27th, that the man who struck the deadly blow in the fight at Grand Forks recently was an Eastern pugilist, travelling under the alias of Burnett, and that he had been procured "for the express purpose of doing Full-james."

—Samuel Craher, David Lewis and Patrick Gibbons were terribly burned on the evening of the 27th by an explosion of gas in a shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, Penna. They entered a chamber where the gas had accumulated with naked lamps.

—Prairie fires have been raging near Elmdale, Dakota, for the last three days, causing a loss of farm property estimated at $80,000.

—There were one hundred and thirty-one new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville on the 27th and eight deaths.

—A telegram from Boston reports that in April last, Bank Examiner Getchell thought he detected something wrong in the dealings between the Union National Bank and the Union Savings Bank, both of Fall River. Both banks had offices in the same building, and the cashier of the former held the position of treasurer in the latter. Mr. Gatchell has since watched these institutions closely, and on the evening of the 27th, the evidence of irregularity being convincing, demanded Cashier Daniel A. Chapin's resignation. Both banks will probably lose heavily, but not a sufficient amount to render either insolvent. Chapin was on the 28th endeavoring to make good a portion of the deficiency. His offence was "irregularity in issuing loans." He had loaned money without the knowledge of his directors upon securities not approved by the Bank Examiner, and, to cover this action, had transferred securities from the Union Savings Bank, of which he was also Treasurer.

—A carriage, containing James Stone and Clarice Beeker, was struck by a train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, near Kennedy, New York, on the 27th. The man, woman and horse were killed and the wagon shattered. The fall of the roof in a shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Company's coal mines in Scranton, Penna., on the 28th, killed Martin Mahady, aged 60, and Christopher Gabriel, aged 43. An unknown young man jumped overboard from a ferry-boat on the Delaware on the 28th to recover his hat, which had blown off, and he was drowned.

—Eighty-five new cases of yellow fever and five deaths were reported on the 28th, in Jacksonville. Three new case were reported at Macclenny, and one death. Three new cases of fever and one death were reported in Decatur, Alabama.

—Waclav Zauelzky, a Bohemian laborer, shot his daughter, Mrs. Mary Jelick, in Chicago, on the evening of the 27th, inflicting a fatal wound. Zauelzky, who was drunk, began to abuse his wife, and the daughter took her mother's part.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 25th, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the President for such information as he has received since the 7th inst., in regard to Chinese action on the treaty. Mr. Edmunds suggested that the resolution had better be considered in executive session, and the doors were, therefore, closed. When they were reopened, Mr. Sherman's Canadian resolution was taken up, and was discussed by Messrs. Morgan and Dolph. When they had finished the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House joint resolution to continue the provisions of the existing Sundry Civil bill until October 10th was agreed to. One hundred and fourteen private pension bills were passed, among them one giving a pension of $3500 a year to the widow of General Sheridan. Pending action on a bill to pay $32,679 to the heirs of John Newman, of Warren county, Mississippi, on a claim for captured cotton, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 26th, Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to issue a commission as Rear Admiral to Philip C. Johnson, to be dated January 25th, 1887, and to deliver the same to his widow. Mr. Chandler asked present consideration of the bill, saying that Commodore Johnson became entitled to the promotion on his death bed, and his widow, as a matter of family pride, desired to have the parchment commission, which would not affect her rate of pension. Mr. Edmunds questioned the power of the Senate to pass such a bill, and, Mr. Cockrell objecting to its present consideration, it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate on the President's annual message. A conference was ordered on the Deficiency bill, and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, Mr. Sherman's Canadian resolution was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to. Mr. Chandler's resolution, for an inquiry into the Louisiana elections, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Gibson, Chandler, Reagan, Edmunds, Coke and Spooner. Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 28th a conference was ordered on the joint resolution in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, presented the unanimous report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Stahlnecker, exonerating that gentleman. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether the Treasury Department has information of any violation of the navigation laws, and if so, whether any steps have been taken to vacate the American registers of vessels commanded by foreigners. Adopted. The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. After passing several bills, a recess was taken until evening, when private pension bills were considered. The House adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 25th, joint resolutions were passed accepting Germany's invitation to the United States to become a party to the International Geodetic Association, and requesting the President to negotiate with Mexico for an international commission to determine the boundary line between the two countries. Several naval bills, among them the bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy, were passed, and the House then adjourned.

In the House on the 26th a bill was passed forfeiting certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. A conference was ordered on the Deficiency bill. The Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers was passed, amended so as to make the appropriation for the purpose of "preventing the spread of yellow fever and cholera." Mr. Townsend called up the bill appropriating $490,000 for an academic building and $100,000 for a gymnasium at West Point. After some discussion he withdrew the bill, saying he would urge its passage in December next. The Senate joint resolution giving the Lafayette Square iron railing to the Gettysburg Battle Field Association was passed. Adjourned.

In the House on the 27th, the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, called up the bill providing for a general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at a salary of $4000; an assistant superintendent at a salary of $3000; a chief clerk, to be employed in Washington, at a salary of $2000, and as many chief clerks as may be necessary at a salary of $1500 each. Pending discussion, without action on the bill, the House adjourned.

Character.

All of us have our ideals of character. There are standards of manly and of womanly character before our minds, by which we instinctively measure those whom we meet, and note the observed conformity or lack accordingly. Rarely do we find a person of either sex who fully measures up to our best conceptions of character; but when such a person is met, the realization in actual life of our highest ideal of ennobled and admirable personality is a cause of delight and satisfaction unspeakable. But there is one thing better than this in the world, and that is to meet a person who gives us an absolutely new ideal of character, bringing before us as in a glance a realization of noble and admirable personality transcending all that we ever conceived of before. Such an experience is at once a revelation, an inspiration, and an incitement. A new life opens before one who is thus blessed with a new and more exalted ideal of personal character. No earthly gift of God to man is more precious than a disclosed and recognized ideal of this nature. It is a gift that grows in value with the passing years, and that is not limited in its scope by the bounds of time or sense. Happy is the man whose maturer years are enriched with the inspirations and incitements of a friendship based on a revelation of character surpassing all his earlier desires of aspirings! And best of all in such an experience as this is the earnest it gives of yet better things beyond. If in an hour a reality transcending our highest ideal was disclosed to us, what may not be in store for us in the direction thus indicated? Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither has entered into the heart of man, a true conception of that which is a reality in the Friend of friends. We shall be satisfied with his likeness when we awake to its perception.

Victoria's Private Telegrapher.

I had quite an interesting talk a few days ago with John Lester Murphy, the queen's private telegrapher. His position is decidedly a sinecure. He travels about in her majesty's retinue and does nothing else but attend to the queen's telegraphic correspondence, which does not amount to very much.

Murphy said the queen never talks to him direct when she dictates a telegram, but does it through one of her private secretaries. On the occasion of Emperor Frederick's death her majesty and a secretary entered Murphy's room at Windsor. Victoria began to dictate a message to the dead Kaiser's widow, but the secretary failed to understand her. She finally became impatient, and said in German to the operator: "Murphy, I'll dictate this to you. You seem to be the only man of sense in the house." Considering that his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, and his highness Prince Battenberg were at Windsor just then, it doesn't seem strange that Murphy feels himself highly honored.

A New Kind of Dog.

A dog about as big as a rat, with no hair and pink skin and eyes as blue as sapphires was airing itself on Fifth avenue the other morning. It was in charge of a nurse maid and a small boy with more buttons on his jacket than hairs on his head, and if it had been a young prince they could not have exhibited more solicitude about it. The small boy informed me that this prize animal came from "Honolulu, or somewhere out there," and added that he was "one of them kind of dogs as people eats." Whether it is to deck a banqueting board on the avenue and introduce society to a new delicacy he did not explain.

Quack Dentists Abroad.

American dentistry is generally held in good repute in Germany, and American dentists were used to call themselves "approved in America." A good deal of quackery "approved." Prussian authorities now require every dentist not in possession of a German diploma to use the real title obtained a foreign schools of dentistry, such as "doctor of dental surgery," after having proved the actual possession of the diploma to the satisfaction of the authorities. Without such proof not one will in future be allowed to practice dentistry.

An Ingenious Scarf Pin.

An expert mechanician has devised a scarf pin, which is a marvel of ingenuity and handicraft. It has a bird's head, which twitters as you press upon a concealed rubber ball in examining it, a neck which twists in a number of positions, and eyelids which open and shut with a startlingly realistic effect.

A Rival's Revenge; or, Victory at Last.

"My dear uncle," said Tom Ovington, "I want to introduce you to the most divine woman who ever gave a man heart trouble." "And who is this paragon of beauty?" said Dr. Percy Hamilton smiling. "I know you are not given to enthusiasm. So I am curious.

They were standing in the parlors of the Ocean House, on Long Island Sound. The Saturday night hop was in progress, and crowds of handsomely-dressed men and women were waltzing to the voluptuous music of Strauss.

"She is a singer. A famous one, I believe, in New York. Here she comes now," as a woman with black hair and eyes and skin flashing white, drifted toward them in the dance.

For a moment Dr. Hamilton's eyes met hers, and he started perceptibly while the lady turned away her head.

"What did you say the lady's name was?" he asked his nephew.

"Miss Leonhardt. She is not stopping at the hotel but at Mrs. Crauford's cottage. Come, I will introduce you."

"No, not to-night," said his uncle, hastily. "The fact is, my boy, I am not feeling very well. So I guess I'll go home," and he left the room rather hastily, Tom thought, and without even saying good-night.

The next evening it happened that Dr. Hamilton had a patient at the Ocean House and he took Tom Ovington with him for company. It was late in the evening before they returned. As they passed Mrs. Crauford's cottage they were surprised to hear a scream from within and to see a man dart out of a lower window and run away. In a moment the doctor sprang from the buggy.

"Drive after him!" he called to Tom, while he ran toward the house. He shook the door violently, but it did not yield. Turning to the broken window-frame, he raised it and climbed into the room, starting with an ejaculation as his foot touched a prostrate figure upon the floor. Mrs. Crauford, roused by the noise, confronted him.

"What is it?" she gasped, with trembling lips, gazing at the strange tableau, weird and spectral in the moonlight.

"It is Miss Leonhardt," he answered, raising her in his arms as he spoke, and placing her upon the sofa. "There's been mischief here. She's been struck on the head."

Dr. Hamilton's head was bent low, but the other listeners looked at each other in surprise.

"Why, she knows the wretch who struck her!" Tom Ovington exclaimed quickly, while her delirium changed to utter unconsciousness. "I hope there's no ugly mystery wrapped round this business. He'll be trapped! Flynn's after him, and if he should prove"——

Dr. Hamilton made an impatient gesture.

"Imagination, as usual, Tom. Bring me more water. Be quick about it, and don't talk."

It was broad daylight before the doctor left the cottage to return home. Miss Leonhardt had fallen asleep at last.

Miss Leonhardt's injury and the shock to her nerves kept her prostrated for a long time. As she sat beside the window of the room in which she was still a prisoner she opened with languid interest a little note which was handed to her.

"Will you please give me permission to see you as soon as you are able—long enough for me to explain a great wrong done years ago to you and Percy Hamilton?"

It was her verbal reply to this communication which brought the doctor to the cottage on the afternoon of the following day.

Miss Leonhardt, too weak to rise from the armchair in which she was seated, acknowledged his entrance by a slight, grave bow. She was white to the very lips, but her illness might easily account for her startling pallor.

"At least," Dr. Hamilton said, in a tremulous voice, reverently touching one of the exquisite flowers upon the little stand, "at least you have not forgotten. It is sixteen years ago this very month that my rival, your lover, went to you with the blackest lie upon his lips that a man could utter."

She shook her head slowly.

"I did not know it—that was mere chance And I did not know what work you had chosen in the world."

"He quarrelled with me again as soon as we entered the army," Dr. Hamilton resumed, passionately. "I told him the truth. He swore he would be revenged upon us, and we know how he kept his word. The man who struck you down in this room that fatal night—I saw him a few hours after in his cell. He has confessed to me what I have just told you, for I found in him the wretch who has ruined both our lives. But in your delirium that night," he continued, as she shrank back under his rapid words, "you said something that made me hope—that made me strong to wait. My God! how I have waited all these years till I could come to you! You have kept the little cross, the tragic emblem of our betrothal, which"——. His voice broke, and he paused for an instant. "Oh, Eleanor—Pansy!"

And the old name, so dear to both of them, came impulsively from his lips.

For she had half risen from the chair in which she sat. In her trembling hands she held up to him the blossoms whose name she bore.

"It is you who have sent them!" she cried. "Oh, my husband!" And with a divine light shining in her eyes, she fell forward into his outstretched arms.

—H. A. Field, H. B. Wright, Henry Bagg, Herbert and Frederich Shepherd were drowned on the morning of the 23d, five miles west of Brockville, Ontario, by the sinking of a sail yacht in mid-channel. A gale was blowing at the time and the yacht shipped considerable water, and being heavily ballasted she sank. At Gibson's Landing, Mississippi, early on the morning of the 22d, the log chains of the steamer Goldman shifted, and the boat careened. Part of her freight was lost and four deck hands were drowned.

THE NOISY TICKER.

How the Little News-Teller Clicks Out Its Information.

On a table are two instruments that look like keyboards of a young piano. There are fourteen white keys and about as many black ones. On each key is a letter and a figure or a fraction. On the first white key is the abbreviation "Let." and on the last one "Fig." If the operator presses down the first letters are recorded on the ribbon. If on the last figures or fractions.

The ticker differs from the telephone in requiring two wires for each instrument. In fact, the ticker is never happy unless it can make things as expensive as possible. One wire is called the "ticker" wire, the other the "press wire. The latter has no relations to the daily press, as the name would seem to indicate. It merely means the wire which carries the current that presses the paper ribbon against the type wheel.

There are two type wheels in the ticker, one with twenty-six letters on in raised type, the other with numerals and fractions. On the one wheel comes the vitally important news of how the base ball game is going and on the other, assisted by the first, the comparatively trivial information about the fluctuation of the stock market. Over the type wheel revolves an inking wheel and under the former comes the intermittenly moving paper ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide.

When the operator sits down to write he starts an electric motor, with a strong governor, which revolves at a great speed. This works a cylinder inside the small piano, which is like the cylinder of a music box. The operator then presses down the key labeled "Let." As each key is pressed the type wheels of the tickers all over the town revolve until the letter is below, then the other wire sends a current that presses the ribbon of paper against the freshly inked bit of type and the letter is recorded.

The tickers can run at a very high rate of speed if required. The type circuit actually opens and closes 2,000 times in a minute, the type wheel revolving eighty times a minute.

There are special wires from all the principal cities of the country, and the quotations are out on the tickers the moment they are received from those cities.

The susceptibility of the tickers prove the truth of the adage that misfortunes never come singly. When there are storms about the country then is the time that crops suffer and the grain markets fluctuate. Brokers at such times are most anxious for quotations, and it is just on these occasions that the wires go wrong. Storms interfere with the wires as they do with the crops.

Caroll Johnson's Reminiscences.

One awful old chestnut was served up in this way on the old minstrel stage:

"Bones, I meant to ask you about your people, but it slipped my mind. Now, I knew your father very well, but I haven't seen him lately. Where is he?"

"He is pushing clouds, Gone up higher. You see my father was a whaler. He used to stay out all night and come home in the morning and and whale us boys. But he was a real whaler, too, and got drowned down near Barnegat."

"Well, your mother is living at the old home, isn't she?"

"No, she is drowned, too."

"But you have your brother Bill left, haven't you?"

"Bill is gone, too. He was drowned."

"Well, well, Bones, let me give you a bit of advice. Never go near the water. It seems to be hereditary in your family to be drowned."

"That's good advice, Sam, but what has become of your father?"

"He is dead."

"Where did he die?"

"Why, at home, in bed."

"And your mother, where is she?"

"She lived to the good old age of 76 years and she died."

"At home in bed?"

"She died in bed, too." Now, Sam, let me give you a piece of advice. Never go to bed, because it seems to be hereditary in your family to die there."

Not a Very Clear Idea.

A very pretty commentary upon the intelligent way in which much philanthropic work is done was afforded the other day by a vivacious lady who is often concerned in such labor. She was relating to a friend how much difficulty she and a few other pious souls had in raising a sum of money sufficient to send a female missionary to Constantinople. "We did have to work so hard," she said pathetically. "People absolutely refused to be interested. We held fairs and made people buy things, and we had parlor concerts and actually forced our friends to take tickets; and we sewed, and we begged subscriptions. But now we've got the money it is worth all our trouble to see the zeal of the young lady we are going to send out. Of course she won't introduce religion at first, until she's won their regard; but she's bought a Turkish grammar, and she is so eager to begin to civilize the Turks, and she has such clever ideas about how to go to work, too."

"But how will she go to work?" the friend inquired. "What will she teach them first?"

"Oh, all sorts of nice things, the other returned rapturously. "Things that tend to elevate. She'll teach them to—to—why, to eat with knives and forks and not to have harems and sit on chairs."

Her friend asked no more questions.

—In a street quarrel in Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the evening of the 22d, Constable Dennis Gallagher shot and fatally wounded Thomas Ryan, of Syracuse, New York. Ryan died on the evening of the 23d in the City Hospital. An Italian railroad gang shot and killed their foreman, C. F. Hubbard, at Hawthorne, Wisconsin, on the 22d. Edward Crowley, 75 years old, committed suicide in New York on the 22d by jumping from the roof of his residence. He had been ill for some time.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them too late.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knowing only too well how long they can seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks—
It's the darkened future, without a gleam.

One day at a time! When joy is at height—
Such joy as the heart can never forget—
And pulses are throbbing with wild delight
How hard to remember that suns must set.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious Scripture to say
That, according to each, shall be our strength.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life;
All sorrow, all joy, are measured therein;
The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife
The one only countersign sure to win!

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

A QUEER PHOTOGRAPH.

The appointments of my room were luxuriously delightful, and I slept, slept profoundly—I do not know how long—but was wakened by a sense of not being alone; a watched, startled feeling as a white, swift-moving object passed along the tapestried wall opposite me and disappeared! I sprang up, and, lighting my lamp, threw the rays from a strong Argand burner through the room. I lifted the tapestry. Nothing but oak panels, solid and substantial enough, under my gaze. I could think of nothing which, moving outside, might have produced the effect within; and, try as I would, I could offer no solution of the odd apparition.

I had come to Penares for twenty-four hours with my old schoolmate, Reynolds Herholf, who, by marriage with its young Spanish mistress, lately orphaned, had become its master.

The next morning I made no mention of my little experience during the night to my host, but I accepted the renewed invitation to lengthen the twenty-four hours to a week.

"We'll have a little hunting, Charlie, to remind us of our boyhood," Reynolds said.

"Yes." I gave a light stamp to bring down my trousers leg, and admired the mole on my left cheek in my host's handsome mantel mirror, and smiled to think of the game I had in view to investigate, little thinking what sort I would really "bring down."

During my spare moments that day I busied myself in attempting to invent something approximately like the reflection I had seen on the tapestry. Some ingenious servant, I conjectured, had discovered this method for welcoming the Penares guests. I constructed a rude affair of pasteboard, with an opening ûtly shaped. This, I thought, with a strong light within it, and carried swiftly, ought to give me my visitor. I would try it when night came.

The house was full of guests, and it was late before the building was quiet. I leaped easily to the ground from the balcony below my window, and trusted to the lessons my limbs had learned in boyhood to get back again.

The lights were not yet all out, so I sat down to wait under the shadow of a friendly maple. As I sat I observed a dark figure moving along the southern wall.

"Ah! my friend of last night," I said, in my own mind, expecting every minute to see a "magic lantern" performance. I watched it closely. I could but dimly discern the outline, as it stood death still, the head thrown slightly back, as if the eyes were watching closely some point above them. Something white floated slowly down from an upper window. A zephyr caught it; it rose again, and then descended obliquely. I could see it now—a bit of white paper—at my feet. I heard a low muttered curse as the man groped about on hands and knees in the darkness. Again and again he searched; but in vain. I was on the point of announcing myself and offering him his billet doux, as I conceived it to be, when the sweet notes of a mocking bird fell on my ear—so wonderfully clear, so perfectly imitated, as to command my profound astonishment and induce my silence. Three times he repeated the warbling notes, and then moved swiftly again to the wall. Mirabile dictu! again a white messenger floated down. He seized it and disappeared in the darkness. "A maid and her lover," I said, in contempt of my own curiosity, as I proceeded to light my lantern and try my "effects!" Bah! Nothing could have been less like the filmy, translucent vision of the night before than my yellow, shapeless glare.

I blew out the candle, and stood looking into the darkness of my room. Ha? By Jove, there it went again! The perfect outline of a slim, white, human figure thrown against the dark silk tapestry! Before my eyes it had appeared and disappeared. I could not tell whence it had come or whither it had gone. I climbed to the balcony, and again examined the room thoroughly, but without forming the smallest solution to my odd vision.

The note I had picked up was, after all, no love letter—a bit of waste paper, and read as follows:

"I must see you. White Hollow, 12 midnight."

* * * * * * *

I sat, as had grown to be my custom, under the dark maple. It was midnight and past. The wall, as usual, yielded its figure. This time without doubt, a woman's. She moved swiftly down the garden walk and out of sight. I took my place as nearly as possible where I had first seen her, and waited. An hour had passed before I again heard the faint brushing of her gown against the shrubbery. She followed the wall, from its south corner, close under the shadow of the dark gray stone. The point where a jutting angle made almost blackness was reached, and, by a swift movement, which came the nearest possible to being too late, I contrived to insert a twig between the edges of a spring door as the woman's figure dissolved into darkness.

I applied my ear to the narrow opening and could hear quick footsteps along a stone floor. At length all was silent, and I entered. I felt my way slowly and cautiously. Occasionally the gallery widened somewhat, but usually it was barely wide enough for me to walk comfortably. I struck a match—I had but two, and must be careful of them—but there was nothing to see. Only the narrow walls of a secret passage! No door to be seen! I retraced my steps, but the entrance had vanished. There was but a smooth stone surface! I pressed every spot in search of a secret spring, but in vain, and, after an hour of useless search, I cursed my own folly and idle curiosity for having thus entrapped me.

I struck my other match and noticed that the little gallery here, at its beginning, was widened into a sort of vestibule large enough to hold a table and a chair, and bent off in one direction into a sort of alcove. I could not suppress an exclamation of delight as I discovered a short candle on the table. Besides this candle the table held pens, ink, paper, and an odd copper salver with a heavily wrought rim in antique design, the center a smooth, polished surface. An odd ornament for the strange place, I thought. I looked at the pens. One had been recently used. As I sat undecided whether to call for help or await the return of the habitues of the place for my release a light flashed upon me from a dark corner.

I picked up the glittering thing—a locket with a jeweled monogram. I pressed the spring and disclosed a dark, wicked, magnificently handsome face. I knew it in an instant—that of Alverez Daccarro! a man whose name a few years ago had been on every lip, who was now remembered for his wickedness and his perfidy, who was under sentence of death, and who had despoiled Reynolds Herholf's father-in-law of half his fortune through the strange, magnetic influence he had acquired over his daughter. She at one time had wished to marry him, but had been made, it was said, to see his perfidy before it was too late.

The locket, I supposed, had been Mrs. Herholf's, and the maid who used this passage for her midnight meeting probably had stolen it.

Putting the jewel in my pocket I began again, with the aid of the candle, a fresh search for hidden springs. I returned to the further end of the gallery, as that surface was a smaller one to look over. I had passed many times from end to end of the smooth stone, pressing each spot separately, before I noticed a mere pin point where the stone seemed slightly roughened. I pressed it. A door swung quickly open on noiseless hinges, and a draught blew some silken fabric across my cheek. I freed myself from the material and looked around me. The bright moonlight, through a large window, showed me my own room!

I went to the door. It was bolted, as I had left. My room, then, was in the secret passage route. I examined the paneled wall, but could discover no sign of a doorway, and as there was nothing to be developed by conjectures I soon fell asleep.

Twice during the following day I sought an interview with Mrs. Herholf, but was unable to see her.

Worn out with my watch of the night before I retired early and soon fell into heavy sleep, from which the oppressive sultriness of the night roused me. I went to the window. The thick darkness was only the more manifest by the occasional brilliant flashes in the south, which foretold an approaching storm. I was seated by an open window close to the tapestried wall.

Suddenly I seemed to hear or feel a human breath. I caught my own, and listened with an intensity of purpose which defeated its own object. The blood whirred in a heavily pulsing stream past my ears in its round to and from the brain. Like a flash the white floating, illuminated figure came and melted away at the other end of the wall, as I felt through the tapestry curtain the contact of a passing human figure close by me?

Now I knew that what I had seen had been a reflection! No wonder it had melted to nothingness when I seized it.

I waited a few seconds and then slipping noiselessly the panel I had learned to know last night, I entered the gallery. It was, as I expected to find it, dark and empty. I groped my way slowly to the lower end. A strong blast of wind and the beating of rain on the wall outside announced the arrival of the storm.

A strong glare overhead made me for the first time aware that light from the outer world entered here. I now saw above me a glass plate, clear, but very heavy and semi-horizontal in position; doubtless unnoticeable from without, but concentrating in daytime a fair light on the table.

I was determined to await my visitor's return, and looked about for a hiding place. A jutting corner offered the shelter I sought. I stepped into it, and as I did so dislodged some material which must have hung on a peg above me, and which fell, covering my head and shoulders in soft, close, yet metallic folds. I threw it quickly off, and it fell to the floor in a heap which glittered strangely in the flashes of light. I took it up quickly and bore it to the nearer light. It was blindingly dazzling—a curiously wrought suit of finest silver wire, soft and yielding as silk. I folded it, as I might have done a silk handkerchief, and put it into my pocket. I was no longer at a loss for my nightly visitor's silvery whiteness!

A half hour more had passed. There was a sudden rush of air from the outer world, bearing heavily down. Steps upon the stone pavement, and I knew myself, at last, shut in with the Ghost of Penares.

I listened with a beating heart. The tones of a man's voice fell on my ear, followed by those of a woman in reply. Both were suppressed, but I could occasionally distinguish a word, or detached parts of sentences—sometimes with a tender inflection, more usually with eager accent and indicating an absorbing topic.

Once the man's tones became quite clear.

"White powder, if the drops don't answer. Remember, by Thursday—beats forty-five ——"

A sudden peal of deafening thunder drowned the tones, and when I could distinguish them again he was saying:

"Be sure of your work. We shall have nothing to fear—everything to hope."

A few moment's silence, then whispered words. I guessed through the darkness that he was leaving her. By a sudden flash I saw him bend over the table, and lifting the waiter disclose an opening, from which he took a roll of papers. He placed them in his breast and turned to the door. Again he turned, folded his companion in a passionate embrace, and was gone!

The storm was now at its height. Waves of wind and water seemed testing the house to its foundation. Peal after peal of thunder reverberated on my ears. Suddenly a blinding flash of lightning came, like a stream of liquid fire, pouring through the crescent, permeating, as it were, the entire gallery and outlining each stone in the mouldy wall. The woman seemed enveloped in flame as tongues of fire played around her figure. The deafening peal of thunder I was deeply conscious of as I fell to the floor stunned and blinded.

When I recovered my consciousness, it was with a woman's shriek sounding in my ears. By the fittul illumination from the lightning I saw that I was alone. I went to the table and lighted the candle; no fixed purpose inducing me, perhaps, still not quite recovered from the electric shock. Mechanically I picked up the copper waiter which now lay on the floor, and which I had seen, when the vivid lightning had come, in the woman's hand.

I started at the sight of it. Its former glittering surface was so no longer; burnt into it and confronting me were the features of a well-known face. How well I knew those long, almond eyes! that gracefully curved chin! the thin, tightly compressed lips!

I recalled some broken sentences: "Drops not strong enough—white powder—beats forty-five all over."

A sudden, terrible suspicion broke upon me as Reynolds Herholf's ghastly face, growing thinner and thinner daily, rose before me. She was giving him drops daily—a Spanish tonic she had told me—and was murdering her own husband before my eyes!

I sat down to debate what I should do. By Thursday, the man whom I now knew to be the scoundrel Alvarez, had said, all would be over. It was already Tuesday. Too late to hope for his recovery, perhaps, but I must attempt it. Yet, how? He could bear little excitement in his weak condition, yet to tell him without causing excitement was impossible. The waiter would condemn her, but could he survive the discovery? I had scarcely reached my room, when there was a knock upon my door, and I obeyed a summons to Reynolds' room.

Beads of moisture stood upon his brow, and he breathed with intense difficulty. He apologized for disturbing me to keep him company, but the storm had made him sleepless.

"Besides," he went on," "I thought I heard a scream, a fearful, horrible scream, last night, when the lightning struck that tree on the lawn. I was too weak to get up, and would not disturb my wife. I haven't got clear, and the noise doesn't leave my ears. I hear it always. I heard it then"—he shuddered and covered his face with his hands for a few seconds, then started up in a listening attitude as he cried: "There! I heard it! Oh, I heard it again! Help me! Help me! Oh, Charlie, you heard nothing, did you?"

I stroked his brow soothingly, and putting a pocket flask to his lips, I urged him to swallow a little of the stimulant. In a few seconds, so complete was the exhaustion, he had fallen into a nervous slumber.

The sick man slept, and I stepped softly to the adjoining room. I turned the key, lifted the latch, and ventured a cautious glance behind the portiere.

In the room beyond the room in which I stood, Anita Herholf, the most beautiful woman I had ever seen, was a raving maniac. Her long hair hung like a thick cloud about her; her magnificent eyes were distended and bloodshot, her clothing torn and disordered; and as she swayed her slim graceful figure back and fotrth in a movement almost snakelike in its suppleness, she uttered a doglike snarl, which occasionally was prolonged into the revolting sound that reached Reynolds' room. Incipient disease had been developed by the strain her nervous system had been under, and the electric shock had hastened the climax. The murderess was feeling her own fangs. I summoned medical aid at once. The physician pronounced Mr. Herholf undoubtedly a victim to the deadly narcotic foxglove. His condition for weeks was one between life and death, with almost no hope of recovery.

His wife was placed in an asylum, where she died before he was able to leave his room. He never knew her crime. When he was able to travel, he went abroad, leaving the house in my care. I destroyed the contents of the table in the secret gallery, from which I had undoubted proofs that my suspicions were correct, and that Anita Herholf was poisoning her husband that she might give herself legally to the villain whom her father had refused to let her marry during his lifetime, He, Alvarez, having just left the gallery as the bolt came, was killed by the falling tree, and never lived to be published for his crimes.

I keep the waiter, though the face after a few hours was unrecognizable. No one can read from it, as I did, the secret of the "Ghost of Penares."

The dress of silver gauze I keep also, with the little lamp which Anita Herholf must always have carried; and by the aid of a narrow, oblique mirror in the ceiling, the effect was produced of a figure at one end and a shadow at the other, or a ghost, as I have always called it. It was one to me.

Failures occur with the use of insect powder when it is not fresh and pure. Be careful in purchasing it.

A DAY IN JOPPA.

A Glimpse of Life in One of the World's Oldest Towns.

Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world and the first possible landing place as one sails northward from Egypt. Yet there is difficulty in landing. Reefs of rocks defend the shore, the bay is shallow, sharks are not unknown and the coast is much exposed. Your vessel anchors half a mile out at sea, and a throng of flattish bottomed cobles soon surround the ship to carry passengers through the opening in the reefs to land. A babel of cries, unintelligible to western ears, fills the air; but by degrées the motley crowd of deck passengers of the most varied nationalities, veiled women, shawl covered Arabs, black Nubians, with their red fezes, brown Levantines, turbaned Syrians, or Egyptians with their flowing robes of all shades, all drift by degrees into the boats, and for a time at least you see the last of their red and yellow slippers and hear their noisy jargon no more. Then you, who have shrunk possibly from this crushing crowd of Orientals, have your turn, and the skillful and strong armed oarsmen whisk you through the opening in the reefs across the shallow harbor, and then suddenly, when you are twenty or thirty yards off shore, you are seized and carried in the bare arms or on the back of a boatman through the shallow water to the tumble down old quay built of stone from the ruins of Cæsarea, and at last you find yourself treading on the soil of the Holy Land.

Pursuing our way through the street we find it rough enough. Once paved, the stones have long since risen or sunk above or below their proper level. Dust bins and sewers being apparently alike unknown to the idle Oriental, every kind of foulness bestrews the way. The buildings are of stone, with little or no wood anywhere, timber being scarce in Palestine. The arch is hence universal; as you ramble on you see that no light enters the shops except from the front—that they are in fact, something like miniatures of the gloomy holes sometimes made out of railway arches in England.

Tables of cakes or sweetmeats line the narrow streets. Rough awnings of mats, often sadly dilapidated, or tent cloths, or loose boards resting on a rickety structure of poles, partially shade the roadway. Now we meet a turbaned water carrier with a huge skin bottle on his back. The bottle is, in fact, a defunct calf, with water instead of veal within, and without legs, head or tail, and offering a most forcible illustration of the reference to the placing of new wine in old bottles.

Further on we see a bare armed and bare legged individual in ragged skull cap, cotton jacket and cotton knickerbockers, chaffering with a roadside huckster for some delicacy costing a farthing or two from some of the mat baskets on a table; the bearded vender, also bare armed and bare legged, sits as he tries to sell, his head swathed in a white and red turban, and his body in pink and white cotton. Of course, there is a lounger at his side looking on.

Then again, we see an Arab in "keffiyeh," or head shawl, with a band of camel's hair rope, very soft, around his head to keep the flowing gear in its place, and a brown and white striped "abba" for his outer dress; he is bargaining for a bridle at a saddler's, and trying to cheapen it, and the saddler sits cross legged on a counter and under a shady projection of wood and reeds, which gives him much needed shade. And thus we see glimpses of ordinary, every day life in the old town of Joppa.

Engineer and His Engine.

Every one who knows a railroad engineer and has watched him about his engine knows the affection and even tenderness with which he handles it and speaks of it. There is no pet like one of these iron dogs. It is the man's protector. It has the speed of his horse, and more. It has, to his ear, a voice—a glad, welcoming voice. He likes above all the cry of that engine, and its shouts of defiance to his rival on the other road. "Jack never tires of telling what his engine did when she was going up Rattlesnake grade. But we find this affection sadly broken by the new rules of "first in, first out." The engines are sent out in the order they came in, and the engineer takes whatever one falls to his lot. Some romance departs before the exactions of business habits and routine.

A Wooly Crocodile.

I see it is reported that "a curious creature was brought to San Francisco by a ship which arrived there recently. It has some characteristics of the crocodile, but it is covered with a coat of short bristles or hair, which gives it a most peculiar appearance. It has been domesticated to a certain extent and will permit the captain or any of the crew to approach it and receive their caresses with evident pleasure, but if a stranger approaches it distends its big jaws and shows fight. The crew calls it a wooly crocodile,' It is active and weighs about forty pounds." I think you will agree with me that this is "important if true" in its bearing on the theory of evolution; for if the "wolly crocodile" actually exists, and is possessed of the characteristics here described, it is in truth a "missing link."

—The redingote gown is very simple and likely to be very popular. It is made with the skirt cut and plaited separately. The bodice is tight fitting, peaked in front, and remains entirely open, with revers all the way down. The skirt is also open in front; it is arranged in flat double plaits. The swallow pattern is a favorite one for this redingote. It is made of silk pekin, in wide black and white stripes, with the plastron and skirt front either of white or black lace or of light colored silk.

—A soft silk wrap is added to many of the fine wool materials, imparting to their surfaces a lustrous and beautiful sheen, and also adding to their richness of effect in the artistic and graceful draperies of the polonaises and long French tunics.

FASHION NOTES.

—Plain skirts of velveteen will be much worn, with redingote or tunic of cashmere.

—Many of the new imported gowns are made with turned down collars of velvet and moire.

—The majority of dress skirts are made either with flat plaits down the front and sides that reach from belt to hem, or with long Greek overdresses, that are so lightly draped as to cover nearly the whole of the underskirt front and back.

—Blue serge, with wide long sash of black watered ribbon and facing to match, appears to be popular. The sash is invariably at the left side. Four yards is the usual allowance, and one end reaches quite to the edge of the skirt. Dark blue felt or straw hats are worn with these costumes, trimmed with black watered ribbon.

—At the many day entertainments now in full swing in country neighborhoods, especially in the north, the neat, somewhat severe, but perfectly fitting costumes of tweeds and serges have it all their own way among women who go in for good dressing, and the pale colored dainty materials are only seen here and there, and chiefly on young girls,

—A very pretty afternoon dress had a plaited skirt of terra cotta limousine. The bodice was of merveilleux, trimmed at the neck and waist with a pointed trimming of passementerie. A full trimming of merveilleux extended from each shoulder to the waist. Waistband of merveilleux, tied in front.

—A pretty way of making up a fancy woolen dress for the fall is the following: Have an underskirt made up of lining or any cheap material, but with a panel of plaited silk laid over the left side, and a deep fluting of the same all round its foot. Then have a double skirt of the fancy woolen, open on the left side over the plaited panel, draped at the back and gathered in to a round waisted bodice. The fronts of this bodice should be of fancy woolen material and silk, draped over a plain lining and crossed. The back plain, of woolen material only. In front a silk sash, commencing on the right side and finished on the left, close to the opening of the skirt. The sleeve should form a double puffing of woolen material over a plain sleeve of silk, Turned up collar, formed of a draped ribbon, finished at the side with a bow.

—The Directoire style promises to be the rage this season. There are so many ways of arranging a costume under this name that there need be no two gowns alike.

Another pretty and fashionable arrangement is styled the corselet. It is made of velvet or plush, and worn over a dress of silk or light woolen material. The upper part of the bodice forms a sort of plaited fichu, crossed over the chest, and losing itself inside the edge of the corselet, which terminates the bodice. The sleeves are fully plaited from the shoulder and finished under the elbow by a deep wristband of the same material as the corselet. The skirt is made quite plain, gathered or plaited round the waist, and falls over an underskirt trimmed round the foot with a fluting or with a very full puked out ruche.

Another pretty fashion is that of the dress entirely plaited surplice fashion, both skirt and bodice. A drapery of silk is thrown right across the bodice, and then falls in a large panel over one side of the skirt. The sleeves are of the plaited material, with deep facings of the silk. This is very pretty in cashmere or any soft wool goods, wtih striped faille or moire.

—A very stylish walking dress, as well as a very useful one, was made of blueish gray French cashmere. The underskirt, quite plain and round, was flat in front, and gathered in the back and put on to a round waistband. A very small cushion filled with horse hair was sewn on inside, close to the band at the back, and under it were three half circles of fine steel, covered with glove skin, put on at intervals of about three inches, just to uphold the tournure. The upper part of the dress was a sort of polonaise. At the back bodice and skirt were all of one piece, looped up and fully plaited at the waist. In front the bodice was finely plaited in the middle in the shape of a chemisette. The sides were plaited, and the left side carried over the right, with a trimming of open work passementerie matching the cashmere, with a small quantity of gold to brighten it up. The passementerie ended on one side just below the chest, and on the opposite side it came down to the waist. There were no buttons visible, the bodice being fastened with hooks and eyes under the passementerie. It was finished with a band covered with passementerie, and the wristbands were trimmed to match.

—A very pretty dress for fall for a young lady is of poppy red veiling. The skirt is made like that of the preceding costume, but trimmed round the front with a narrow fluting. The tunic is trimmed with black satin edged faille ribbon. It forms a sort of square panel at the back, and is draped into a puff in the upper part. At the back it forms two pointed shawl lappels, also edged with black ribbon, one strip of which comes down across to the waist, and is finished with loops and ends falling over the skirt. The bodice has a black silk collar and bow at the side. The sleeves are finely plaited from the shoulders, where they form a full puff; wrist bands of black silk and bows of black ribbon.

Another walking dress had an underskirt of Mirzapore cloth; two plain panels of the material open in front and show the drapery. The redingote is of the same material, fastened with large velvet covered buttons. Revers, and trimmings of velvet. The vest just showing below the bodice, was of gray and black striped silk.

Another walking dress was of tan colored fancy woolen material, with streaks of bright red silk. The revers are of tan colored faille, edged with narrow red ribbon velvet. The bodice, cuffs and collar are also bordered with velvet.

HORSE NOTES.

—William L. was a 3 year old when he got the Iowa wonder Axtell, 2.24.

—The pacing stallion Brown Hal, brother to Litttle Brown Jug, 2.11¼, will be started to beat 2.13 at the Tennessee Fair.

—Jockey Barnes has 137 winning mounts to his credit, against 87 for Covington, 59 for McLaughlin, 56 for Overton and 55 for Garrison.

—Roy Wildes will probably be taken to California after filling his Southern engagements. His owner thinks of developing his trotting capacities.

—Speaking of Prince Wilkes and Patron the New York *Sportsman* says: "They are a great pair and can beat any other two horses in training."

—Johnston's quarter through the homestretch at Springfield in 29¼s. is the fastest authentic performance ever credited to a horse at either the trotting or pacing gaits.

—The three placed animals in the Futurity—Proctor Knott, Salvator and Galen—are in the American Derby. Knott is the only one of the three in the Kentucky Derby.

—The high priced yearling by Warwick out of Lgrilla was purchased by Wyndham Walden at a recent sale for M. Jordon. The Dwyers were bidders on this colt up to $6500

—Egmont pulled up so lame after winning at Coney Island on September 13 that he will be unable to race again this season. The horse's injury is in the fetlock just above the coronet.

—C. W. Williams, owner of Axtell (2.24), announces that he will match him against any 2 year old in the country, or he will trot him mile heats against the 3 year old Bell Boy.

—The famous brood mare Annie, by Cotrill Morgan, dam by Grey Eagle, belonging to the estate of Colonel R. West, Lexington, Ky., died from the effects of foaling a filly, by Egbert, on September 1. She was the dam of Egmont, 2.23½, and the pacer Westmont, 2,13¼.

—Mr. Wiley Buckles, the well-known breeder and turfman, died at his farm near Campaign, Ill., on the 1st of September. Mr. Buckles raced the famous Harkaway. He also had Kate Claxton, Slocum and many other performers, all in their time. In 1884 Mr. Buckles imported the stallion London, by Lowlander.

—Prince Wilkes has now won seventeen out of twenty races in his four years on the turf. Oliver K., Patron and Guy are the only horses that ever beat him. We recently incorrectly credited Patron with twice beating Prince Wilkes. The two great trotters have measured strides four times, and Prince Wilkes won three of the four races.

—The champion stallion race decided at the California State Fair proved a great race. Guy Wilkes, Woodnut and Stamboul took the word, and after a five-heat race, in which Guy Wilkes won a heat and trotted a dead heat with Woodnut, the latter carried off the honors. The five heats were trotted in 2.22¼, 2.16¾, 2.17½, 2.19½, 2.21½. Woodnut is by Nutwood.

—A willful perversion of Rule 37 occurred at the recent Boonville (N. Y.) meeting. The 3 minute class had five starters, one of which in the first heat trotted a furlong and went to the barn, the others finished the mile. The delinquent scored the others for the next heat and won it, after which he was protested. The judges allowed the horse to start again and he won the race.

—Speaking of the Bard, the other day, A. J. Cassett said he had been blistered and was doing very nicely, although his leg was still large. He says they have no idea of doing anything with him, but will give him regular jogging during the winter, as Dr. Sheppard, the veterinarian, gives them every hope that the horse will stand training another season, although there is always an element of danger in it.

According to Goodwin's latest "Official Turf Guide" backers of jockeys' mounts from September 3 to 15 to the extent of $10 on each mount would have won $940 by backing Palmer, $153 by Eilke, $53 by Hamilton, $36 by Garrison, $45.70 by McLaughlin, $30.60 by Donohue and $10 by Covington, and would have lost from $100 upward on Winchell, Murphy, Williams, Blaylock, Littlefield, Anderson, Barnes and Martin.

—It is said that the Dwyer Brothers will in December offer all old horses at public auction. The Brooklyn Stable finds it is keeping too many horses. The stable will confine itself principally to its 2 year olds, of which it will next season have a magnificent collection, including brothers to Hanover, Bigonnette, Tyrant, Dry Monopole, Firenzi, Portland, Jim Gore, Punster, Bootmaker, Kingston and sisters to Miss Ford, Inspector B. Lizzie Dwyer, Bluewing and Tremont.

—Firenzi's race for the great Long Island stakes, at Coney Island, on Saturday, September 15th, "set the seal to her greatness" if that were necessary. It was won so easily that many overlook the merit of the performance. She had 125 pounds up—a big weight for a mare to repeat with—and 10 pounds over scale, and conceded 15 pounds to Brown Duke, 8 pounds to Exile, 16 pounds to Dunboyne, 15 pounds to Grisette and 8 pounds to Wahoo. The filly never left the race in doubt, winning both heats without the semblance of a struggle in fast time.

—The bay gelding D. S. C., by Joe Elmo, now trotting in Kentucky, was for five years a stage horse between Paris and Mount Sterling, in that State. He was worked so hard that he became very poor, and the bones nearly penetrated through the hide, and thinking him useless his owner, Paul Bedford, the stage-driver, turned him out to die. He began to improve on the blue grass, and Mrs. S. Mark offered Mr. Bedford $15 for him, which was accepted. He was kept on grass until he gained considerable flesh, and then Mrs. Mark used him for a buggy horse. Finding he was speedy he was put in training, won several races, made a record, and was purchased by William Snyder for $3600.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 4, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
— *Our new goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dress goods. We beat them all.—Garmans.*

——Presbytery is in session at Lemont this week.

——More rain Tuesday, and cool and disagreeable.

——100 sheep for sale, by Sam'l Slack, near Potters Mills.

——Wednesday morning had the first ice for this season.

——At Montandon, on Saturday, snow fell the depth of an inch.

—Jacob Bottorf, of College, favored the REPORTER sanctum with a call.

——Michael Derstine has added a large new outbuilding to his residence.

——Sourbeck's grocery was closed on Tuesday. Sorry, Johnny had a good stand.

——Miss Jennie Kreamer left on Saturday morning for a two week's visit in Lock Haven.

——Henry Meyers, an old citizen of Linden Hall, is quite ill, and supposed near his last days.

——Woodland coal, leave no cinder and very little ashes, the best for cooking stoves, for sale at the roller mills.

——Showers and potatoes are all the go now. Potatoes are on the "go" to the R. R. station at 25c. per bu., and showers are on the "go" all the time.

— Ex-sheriff Spangler, sold his farm, in the Loop, to Mr. Doelp, of Clarion county, for $6500. Mr. Sam'l Flory is present tenant on the place.

——B. O. Deininger has taken charge of the Millheim Journal again, and will give it his best attention to make it interesting. May be find it pleasurable and profitable.

——Jno. B. Heckman, of Gregg, gave the REPORTER a call. He will quit farming and has his sale advertised in REPORTER. Mr. Heckman thinks of making a trip to Kansas.

— The Dep't has sent a letter box for use in this place Postmaster Wolf will have it put up at the lower end of town, near Luse's, for the convenience of such in that neighborhood who have letters to mail.

——Mrs. Judge Kellogg and daughter, of Leattle, Washington Territory, granddaughter of Joseph McCormick, dec'd., of Bald Eagle Valley, are now visiting at the home of Mr. Joshua T. Potter. They intend visiting other relatives, who reside at Jersey Shore, Bellefonte, Dewart and Meadville.

——One night during picnic week a fire occured in the bed chamber of Mr. Wm. Bradford's house, on the Col. Taylor farm near the Fort, and when discovered the bed and carpet were in flames. If the discovery had been made a few moments later, the house would, no doubt, have been burned. It is not known how the fire originated.

——Have you seen Reesman's big stock of stoves? He has been unloading and arranging his new stock the last week and is not done yet. Every style imaginable is there from a small heater up to large ranges, fine parlor heaters richly ornamented and heavy office stoves His stock is larger than ever; as to prices go and see the goods and prices will suit you also.

——A real good washing machine is out at last, and comes as near handwork as possible. It is the New Becker Washing Machine. We have thrown half dozen machines aside, and at last find the New Becker the right thing. References in our own county, are John Roan, Bellefonte; S. C. Bower, Mt. Eagle; W. H. Witmer, Lemont; Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. The agent is J. A. Dunkle. Bellefonte Try it, and you will want it.

——Elegant 36 and 40 gallon copper kettles sold at almost cost at McFarlanes hardware store, Bellefonte Pa. This is a rare chance to get a fine kettle cheap that will last a life time. The Happy Greeting, Morning Light and Novelty Square double heaters are sold by this firm and are giving the best satisfaction. They are all base heaters and are warranted not to "gas." The No. 189 Apollo Range is going fast and can't be equalled. It will take a long stick of wood and will burn coal equally well.

——Sixty years ago, in the ante-railway days, Farmer Allport, of Centre Co, Pa., drove from Philadelphia to his home at Phillipsburg, a distance of about two hundred miles, with his horse and wagon. He kept a diary of the trip which is still preserved and most entertaining reading it makes. On Saturday his son, Hobert Allport, after spending some time with friends at Media, came to Philadelphia and started to drive the very same trip over the very same roads. He also will keep a diary of his trip and with that of his father will be a pretty fair record of the changes that half a century has made.

— From the Valley Falls, Ks., New Era, Sept 20: The funeral of Miss Flora Kraemer took place last Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Lutheran church; and, notwithstanding it threatened rain, a large crowd of friends gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The church was handsomely decorated with many, beautiful designs, wrought with flowers and evergreens, a beautiful cross-wreath and lyre, were arranged in front of the pulpit, also a handsome design with the word "Flora" formed of Heliotrope in the centre, all together it formed a very impressive and beautiful sight. Just as the pall bearers entered the door, Oak Street Orchestra, (of which Miss Flora was an honored member) played a solemn dirge which tended to make the services all the more impressive. Her Sabbath School class of bright little girls, all in white, with black badges, marched in front of the coffin, and just after Rev. Geiger had read those comforting words beginning "Let not your hearts be troubled," &c., they surrounded the coffin and beautifully sang 'Safe in the arms of Jesus."

THE POTATO CROP.

Centre county's potato crop, this fall, is larger than ever. We judge that the acreage put out was double of any previous year, and the yield is large. The high prices last fall, running up to 75 cents per bushel, stimulated the planting of more potatoes We hear of farmers who have taken as high as four hundred bushels off of a single acre, while from 200 to 300 bushels is a common thing. Potatoes are now being delivered on track, at Centre Hall and Coburn for 25 cents, cash per bushel. At this low price it is the most profitable crop the farmer has. The farmer has from $75 to $100 from the acre, while the best he can realize from wheat or corn, would be from $18 to $25. Potatoes with a fair yield, at 18 cents per bushel will pay better than wheat at $1.00.

While on the subject of potatoes, we may mention, that the editor of the Rural New Yorker stated in his journal that he could raise 700 bushels to the acre. The editor of an agricultural journal in Philadelphia bet him $50 that he could not. The bet was made. The Rural New Yorker editor planted his potatoes on the French plan, in trenches, with fertilizers on the bottom, rows three feet apart, and hills one foot apart, and trenches leveled with the ground so as to turn off no rain. Three kinds were planted, and the potatoes were raised last week, and the yield was some 560 bushels to the acre, the New York man loosing his bet. One of the three kinds yielded at the rate of 1031 bushels to the acre, another at the rate of 200, and the third at the rate of some 300. About ¼ acre was put out. The New York editor attributed his failure to the cold and backward spring.

SPRING MILLS.

The C. and T. club held their last meeting at Penn Hall. Upon motion W. A. Krise was elected pres., J. B. Fisher vice pres., and D. G. Smith sec. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Singer and Bower, of Bellefonte. Everybody seemed satisfied with the thought of Democratic rule for another four years.

W. A Krise teaches the Rock Grove school in Potter township, and opened his school last Monday

Quite a number of Republicans attended the ratification meeting at Bellefonte Saturday evening.

The directors of Gregg are having the school house at Penn Hall remodeled. Miss Laura Runkle, the teacher, will open the school on the 15th.

F. F. Jamison's school was not opened last week on account of sickness.

The next meeting of the C. and T. club will be held at the Decker school house.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Lutheran Synod met at Belleville, Mifflin county, last week. Pastor Deitzler, of Aaronsburg, with Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, as delegate, represented the lower charge. Rev. W. E Fischer represented the Centre Hall charge Rev Hostbour with H. Y. Stizer represented the Bellefonte charge. Rev. Felton the Philipsburg charge; the balance of the Lutheran charges of this county, no doubt, were all represented by their respective pastors and delegates. There were about thirty-five ministers present.

GOT OFF TOO SOON.

On Saturday night when the special train returned from the Republican meeting in Bellefonte, on reaching Gregg station, one fellow got off thinking he was at Centre Hall. On discovering his mistake, the high tariff disciple took legbail to catch the train, but he evidently carried too big a log cabin or had too much hard cider on board to make a successful chase for the train. We hope he will make Centre Hall yet in time to vote. This is about the fix Harrison is in, in his chase after Cleveland, he won't be able to catch up by a long shot.

OFFERED THE PRESIDENCY OF BUCKNELL.

The presidency of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, has been offered to Professor George M. Philips, Ph. D., principal of the State Normal School at West Chester. Professor Philips is now at Lewisburg looking over the ground and it is probable that he will accept. If he does it will be in an executive capacity, and some one will be secured to teach the branches usually taught by the president.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Any person desiring to obtain Democratic campaign literature, reports, extracts, etc., can secure them by applying to John Rider chairman of the club at this place. He is constantly in receipt of documents from the state and national Dem. headquarters and has them for distribution.

MEETING OF DEM. CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Club in their room on Friday evening, next, Oct. 5, and several speakers will be present to address the meeting. A large lot of campaign literature has been received and will be gratuitously distributed. The Little Bandanna club will parade and be present.

SAWMILL SOLD.

Grove & Wolf have sold their sawmill in Georges Valley, to Mr. Greninger, of Coburn. The Grove & Wolf tract being exhausted of all except prop timber, Mr. Greninger will move the mill to some new field.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Joseph Palmer, of Potters Mills, died suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy. Mr. Palmer was an old resident of that section, and about 80 years of age.

—*Dry goods*—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
— *Flannels and woolens.—Garmans.*

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans
——*Striped and check cloth.—Garmans.*

LIST OF JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT.

GRAND JURORS FOR FIRST WEEK.

H D Stitzer, Spring twp.
Ebenezer Records, Worth twp.
Joseph C Bierly, Miles township.
J W Sweetwood, Gregg twp.
Orlando Weston, Taylor twp.
C B Finley, Philipsburg.
William T Mitchell, College twp.
John Horner, Philipsburg.
Martin Funk, Worth.
John Shaffer, Walker twp.
Thomas Gramley, College twp.
A O Deininger, Millheim.
Josiah Heaton, Boggs twp.
Henry Detwiler, Miles twp.
David Rinesmith, Spring twp.
Henry Mark, Gregg twp.
H C Snavely, Walker twp.
George Shuey, Ferguson twp.
William Henderson, Howard.
William Hunter, Spring twp.
Enoch Hugg, Boggs twp.
Jacob Swires, Philipsburg.
Huston Hartsock, Spring.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FIRST WEEK.

George Royer, Walker twp.
Newton Feidler, Miles twp.
W H Derstine, Bellefonte.
J S Boal, Harris twp.
Ben Miller, Philipsburg.
Daniel Bitner, Liberty twp
Samuel Gardner, Rush twp.
W H Miller, Spring twp.
W Hall, Milesburg.
Calvin Musser, Gregg twp.
Fred Carson, Burnside twp.
J P Eves, Half Moon twp.
Robt. Bartges, Gregg twp.
J P Gephart, Bellefonte.
Michael Friel, Boggs twp.
B F Harman, College twp.
James Dubbs, Rush twp.
A C Rowes, Liberty twp.
Moses Montgomery, Bellefonte.
Samuel Glossner, Liberty twp.
W Whiten, Philipsburg.
John L. Musser, Harris twp.
Fred Moyer, Gregg twp.
Samuel Hall, Snow Shoe.
George W Gross, Bellefonte.
W Wagner, Potter twp.
Wm Shortlidge, Bellefonte.
James M Lucas, Boggs twp.
I Newton Gordon, Bellefonte.
J W Weaver, Milesburg.
Solomon Confer,
Wm Zimmerman, Burnside twp.
Ira A McCloskey, Liberty twp.
J P Stiver, Huston twp.
J C Mallory, Bellefonte.
Oliver Wilson, Huston twp.
Rev W B Lanning, Unionville.
J C Peters, Union twp.
W N Miller, Gregg twp.
Jacob D Valentine, Bellefonte,
Jacob Cole, Spring twp.
Vinton Beckwith, Taylor twp.
Levi Quick, Snow Shoe twp.
Jno Packer, Howard twp
Chas Lucas, Boggs twp.
W W Bayard, Bellefonte.
Jno H Roush, Spring twp.
Albert Schneck, Liberty twp,

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR SECOND WEEK.

Jesse Fravel, Snow Shoe twp.
Nathaniel Boop, Haines twp.
Chas. King, Snow Shoe twp.
W E Tyson, Phillipsburg.
F P Vonada, Gregg twp.
Daniel Garman, Bellefonte.
H W Hoover, Unionville.
J A Yarnell, Snow Shoe twp.
Robert Kreamer, Milesburg
Adam Swartz, Walker twp.
Samuel Hoover, Taylor twp.
Andrew Bell, Bellefonte.
Wm Craft, Burnside twp.
Frances Long, Penn twp.
George Copenhave, Taylor twp.
G W Biddle, Patton twp.
W I. Malin, Bellefonte.
George Valentine, Bellefonte.
Samuel Orpts, Boggs twp.
Jno G Hall, Union twp.
Jno S Gray, Philipsburg.
Mahlon Fryberger, Snow Shoe twp,
Jesse Gordon, Harris twp.
Wilbur Bickle, Howard.
Reuben Fletcher, Howard.
Jno D Wagner, Gregg twp.
Frederick Decker, College twp.
R A Bumiller, Millheim.
A M Greninger, Penn twp.
Frank P Confer, Union twp.
O H Homan, Haines twp.
L G Noll, Penn twp.
Wm Garland, Rush twp.
Sameel Roges, Rush twp.
Scott Fravel, Rush twp.
Ezekiel Bing, Snow Shoe.

—Dry goods —Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
——*New China Brio-a-Brac.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
——*Piles of new goods.—Garmans.*

——Messrs. Dauberman and Whiteman have the fences up in front of their new houses, and the premises clear of rubbish, making things look tidy along there.

——We add our testimony to the usefulness of the New Becker Washing Machine, of which J. A. Dunkle is the agent, along with others who have given it a trial. It beats any machine out.

——The first snow flakes of the season came down last Saturday, as per reports from Snowshoe and in other sections of this county, leaving a thin white coating in some places as forerunners of winter.

——Robert Kern a young man of about twenty-five years died in one of the western states and will be brought to his home at Millheim, for interrment on Friday morning. He was a son of John Kern.

—John Powers, Jr., is manager for Sourbeck's grocery, which is now under the control of Chas. Hewes, for the creditors. Mr. Hewes has also got control of Hoffer's store, for the firm of Spangler & Hewes.

——Thanks to such as have responded to our call for money due on subscription. Reader, are you one of them? if not, go and do likewise, we need the money, and St. Paul says, "Owe no man anything."

——Miss Emma Snyder has gone to Philadelphia and New York, for millinery. Grand openings to display these goods, Oct. 11th and 12th. We ask all to call and examine goods.

SNYDER SISTERS,
oct4 Bellefonte, Pa.

——Mrs. Susan Homan, wife of John Homan, of Haines township, died last week. She was a daughter of Joseph Condo, dec'd, of Aaronsburg, and a sister of Isreal and Jacob Condo of Boalsburg, and of Wm. Condo, of Aaronsburg, and second wife of Mr. Homan.

——Farmers are busy raising their potatoes, when the rain does not interfere. The crop will be nearly double that of last, much more ground having been planted with potatoes this year. Merchants are paying 25 cents in cash or 30 in trade per bu.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——The Beck family of Lock Haven gave a musical entertainment at this place Wed evening, to a fair audience The most interesting part of the program was the performance of little Ward who handles most any instrument with skill. They appear at Spring Mills this evening.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Had quite a heavy rain Monday evening.

——*Cotton and woolen goods in all styles.*
—Garmans.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Apples are plenty in orchards in the neighborhood of Lemont.

——Philip Dale sold his saw mill, near Lemont, to Wm. Underwood, for $200.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

—From all parts of the state comes intelligence of snow falling on Tuesday.

——It would seem that one could have rain now by simply wishing for it.

——Don't forget Fleming the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

——Dont fail to attend the meeting of the Democratic club next Friday evening, 5th.

——Fall goods are coming in lively at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

— John Moyer, of near Stonemill, had twelve hogs die from cholera last week.

——Dont forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

——Prop timber is now being shipped from the Bear Meadows station near Linden Hall.

——Don't forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

——Vote for Holt and M'Cormick, two honest, hardworking men, for Assembly.

——Clothing cheaper than ever at Faubles Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

——It seems that Bellefonte had a little broker shop, and it broke some fellows.

——An addition is being put to Kurtz's roller mills to accommodate its largely increased trade.

——The wheat fields recently sown in Centre and Union counties, look remarkably fine.

——Union and Mifflin counties have large crops of apples. Centre will not have over half a crop.

——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it

——John Kline, Esq., of Bellefonte, is authorized to collect accounts due this office and receipt for same.

——Will Shirk has a telephone in his Bellefonte meat market. Hello! Three and a half pounds round steak! Good bye.

——J. T. Lee had two toes on his left foot smashed by having a piece of timber drop on them at the foundry last week.

——Reesman's stove emporium at Centre Hall is an interesting place to visit. The display is a large and very fine one.

——Weather has been quite damp recently. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, had showers at intervals, with a chilling atmosphere.

——Fleming the leading tailor of Bellefonte has his fall goods in stock and is prepared to give you a good suit at rock bottom rates.

——A good enough trio, for any honest voter in Centre county—Kerr, Holt, and McCormick. Men of business and clean character.

——Faubles Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's new building Bellefonte is the place for bargains in clothing, gent's furnishing goods, etc.

——Lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Neither does a mule. The reason for this is because the place is never there after the first strike.

——The farm of Daniel Gentzel, in Gregg township, was sold on Monday, to Michael Eby, of Haines township, for $11,000. The farm was sold at Sheriff's sale.

——A number of prominent Bellefonte ladies are expected to be present at the White Ribbon lecture in the Evangelica church on Thursday evening to hear Mrs. Lucy Washington. Let all attend.

——A large barn belonging to Isaac Wry in Halfmoon township, Centre county, was burned to the ground Monday last, together with all its contents, wheat, hay, straw and farming implements. The barn was full to the roof and the loss is about $3,500 with partial insurance.

——The Benova men who spent over $7,000 putting down the Drury's Run oil and gas well, says the Lock Haven Express, have formally abandoned the enterprise, and the hole has been plugged as the law directs. The idea of shooting the well at a depth of 1,400 feet was entertained until last week, when that was given up and the machinery has been shipped to Warren.

——The Watchman says a new swindling scheme, like the Bohemian oats swindle, is being practiced against farmers Agents are offering apple trees for for sale, at high prices, agreeing to pay $2.50 per bushel for the first crop of apples. Guess these swindlers have their backers like the B. O. fellows had.

——*Skirtings and muslins.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

MARRIED.

On the 25th, by Rev. J. Shambach, Mr. Jonas E Kustaborder, of Bellewood, Blair county, and Miss Katie E. Ripka, of Spring Mills.

On Sept. 27, by Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., Solomon Tressler, of Linden Hall, and Annie Tressler, of Lemont, both of this county.

On Sept. 30th 1888, at the office of W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills, by W. J. Thompson J. P., Mr. W. J. Shunk of Ohio, and Miss Henrietta Nevil of Potter Township.

DIED

On the 28th, at York, Pa., Charles Allen, son of John H. and Emma E. Thomas, aged 6 years, 5 months and 13 days.

—*Dry goods*—Garmans.
—*Dry goods.*—Garmans.
—*Dry goods.*—Garmans.
—*Dry goods.*—Garmans.

PERLSTEIN'S STORE,

You are cordially invited

——TO THE——

Fall Opening,

——AT——

Will Perlstein's,

Thurs., Fri. and Sat.,

October 11, 12 & 13.

PERLSTEIN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

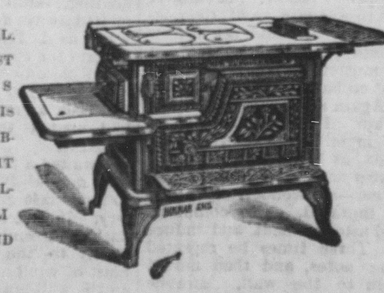
H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

New Susquehanna Cook!

IT HAS NO EQUAL. ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS ITS REPUTATION IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, AND IT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN DURABILITY, NEATNESS AND CHEAPNESS.



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We are also agents for the well-known James Spear Stove, and we carry a complete line of other makes of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. Call and see us and we will please you.

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